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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XI NO. 287 BOMBAY FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscript correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 8 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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SHIPPING.

THE MOGUL LINE

BOMBAY TO MAURITIUS VIA KARACHI.

The S. S. "DARA" is intended to sail for Mauritius from Bombay via Karachi on or about the 9th December, 1923.

She has excellent accommodation for cabin and deck passengers. For particulars of freight and passage money apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents.
The Bombay & Persia S. N. Co., Ltd.

27th November 1923.
No. 16, Bank Street,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

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Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

Companies Incorporated in England
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Dec.	MALOJA ..		21,750
15th ,,	CHINA ..		7,902
22nd ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,935
29th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,368
6th Jan	MANTUA § ..		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY ..		7,622
26th ,,	DONGOLA ..	NARKUNDA *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA ..		7,393
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11,085
16th ,,	MALWA § ..		10,641
23rd ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIA *	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA ..		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA ‡	MOOLTAN ‡	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
5th April	NALDERA x		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA ..	Extra Steamer	8,089
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA *	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,082
3rd May	PLASSY ..	CHINA x ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIA *	16,388
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY ..	NARKUNDA*	16,227

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
‡ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer	Tons.
14th Dec.	MARGHA ..	8,258
28th ,,	MATIANA ..	8,965
11th Jan.	DOMALA ..	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA * ..	5,800
22nd ,,	MORVADA ..	8,128
7th March	MANDALA ..	8,240
21st ,, ..	DUMANA ..	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA ..	5,302
18th ,, ..	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd May ..	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA ..	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

19th Dec.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
26th ,,	MOREA ..	10,911
16th Jan	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA ..	15,993
21st Feb.	SICILIA* ..	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA ..	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN* ..	6,696
24th April	SICILIA* ..	6,813

* Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
7th Dec.	VARSOVA ..	Bushehr via K'chi 9 a. m.
8th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war Ports, 10 a. m.
10th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war
12th ,,	KHANDALLA ..	East and South Africa.
13th ,,	BARPETA ..	P Gulf via K'chi

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay
P.O. Box 122

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1220

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N.Y.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21 Nov.	10 Dec.
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5363	28 Nov.	12 Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14 Dec.	28 Dec..
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28 Dec.	17 Jan
Penang Maru	H. Hashiki	5214	2 Jan	17 Jan.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	450	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	288	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

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THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED
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ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

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LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.

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Managers.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS,
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824

Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,439,181 £3,531,765

HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland.)

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HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA

BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoang.	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
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LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.

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LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

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Incorporated in India, 1907.
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150

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'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied gratis and post free on application to:—

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THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
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16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us [illegible]

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THE DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO
BRANCH AT SHAIK MEMON STREET
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort..
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Musjid.

INSURANCE.

Young Man!

The first years of your life must make provision for the last. Our Endowment Policy which also protects your dependents—is simple, systematic and practical.

Write us about it just now:—

THE
MANUFACTURERS LIFE INSURANCE Co.,

Offices:—49-51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

M. KANJI & Co.
General Agents.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

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THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend	declared 1921 ..	.. 20%
Dividend	declared 1922 ..	.. 30%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LADIES and GENTS to canvass a patent medicine on commission. Apply Post Box No. 283 Bombay.
A R9118

WANTED—Experienced FOREMAN for Engineering Workshop in Bombay. Must be capable of handling men. Apply Box No. 9893, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 18270

WANTED by a Mercantile Concern, a Gujarati undergraduate. Apply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 9895, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9165

COMMISSION AGENTS, Experienced and well connected, are required to push sale of Building Stone in Bombay and District, at moderate price and handsome commission. Apply to Box No. 9881, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9124

WANTED—A MADRASI BOOK-KEEPER, knowing Shorthand and Typewriting at Satara Road. Free quarters. Apply personally to:—RELIANCE PAPER CORPORATION, Vithal Sayana Building 2, Lohar Street, Bombay.
A 18277

WANTED—An English knowing Gujarati Clerk, experienced in cotton line preferred. Apply stating previous experience with copies of testimonials and salary expected to Box No. 9900 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
A R9176

WANTED—CHIEF AGENTS, AGENTS and CANVASSERS for an Insurance Company, on pay, commission or both according to guarantee of business. Apply to SECRETARIES, ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO. LTD., 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
A 18237

SITUATIONS WANTED.

EXPERIENCED GRADUATE in Arts, proficient in coaching up students for examinations seeks SITUATION as Teacher or Private Tutor. Box No. 9888, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9139

SITUATION WANTED by a Matriculated, well experienced competent typist, knowing Shorthand, Book-keeping, filing, correspondence. Salary required is very small. Apply:—Box No. 9896, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9171

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICE PREMISES TO LET—Cool, Light and Airy recently painted, 1st Floor above Hoar and Co., 139, Esplanade Road. Floor space 74 ft. long, 42 ft. wide, there is also Verandah and three small rooms. Rent Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Apply:—Hon'ble BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY TRUST, Alice Building, or HOAR AND CO.
C 18266

TO LET—OFFICE ROOMS and GODOWNS at the Shilotri Bank Buildings. Apply at the BANK.
C 18290

MEADOW STREET, FORT, Prince Buildings third floor. Apply to S.V. SIVJI Royal Terrace, oppo. Colaba Station. Telephone No. 4769.
C R9145

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FIAT—Model 70—12-15 H.P.—Lately overhauled. In sound running condition. Going cheap. Apply T. E. PRATT, (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
J.A.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—SCENTS and PERFUMED HAIR OIL MATERIALS. AWASTHI BROTHERS, Sarangpur. C.I.
P R9149

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HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
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Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

HOTEL WINDSOR
MONTE-CARLO.
The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—Makers John Ratclif and Sons, England—1 QUAD CROWN LITHO MACHINE, complete with Stones Press etc., in working order on view. Price on application. Box No. 9898, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
K 9174

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MYSTERIES OF THE MOGUL COURT—856 Pages in 8 Parts, Rs. 8 only. List Free. Apply to:—VALE OFFICE, Pondicherry.
L R9102

PROFESSION.

PILES and FISTULA—Guaranteed radical cure. No operation. No pain and no troubles. All disorders stopped in a very short time. Trial solicited. NILESH WAR SHIVARAO, Specialist in Piles and Fistula, No. 4, Raote Building, Girgaon, Bombay. Attendance 7 to 9-30 a.m. Evening 7 to 8 p.m.
R9092

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO. LTD., Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1255.

USE Swadeshi best BOOT CREAMS Blac and Brown. INDUSTRIAL WORKS Beawar.
T R9087

FOR X'MAS SALE—Gents art silk cream colour muffler 70 by 10 at 1/15 each. R.N. DAGA, Clive Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.
T R9130

BUILDING STONE—Excellent, Cheap, exact to customers' requirements, can be had from Messrs. C.A. Gaya & Co's. Quarry Versova Road, Andheri. All possible facilities provided.
T R9125

XMAS.—Our K. C. L. RUGS will make a GRAND XMAS PRESENT; only Rs. 12-8-0 if not approved may be returned. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD, Hebbal, Bangalore.
T 18249

DON'T WORRY YOURSELF.—Here! We suggest the XMAS PRESENT, i.e., one of our all wool TRAVELLING RUGS, priced K.C.L. Rs. 12-8-0 size 90 x 60" in charming patterns. THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LD., Hebbal, BANGALORE.
T 18250

3 PARTS COCOGEM added to 1 part pure home-made Ghee give a moderate priced Ghee for every Indian household, for COCOGEM is super-refined and odorless. As. 11½ per lb. in 6 lbs. tins. Other charges free. THE TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Tatapuram, Cochin State.
T23

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs. 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R9089

COINS ARE MADE IN THE MINT—But actually money is made by making purchases at the Right Places. Don't delay. Buy one of our K. C. L. WOOLLEN RUG in charming patterns, nice and soft size 90 x 60" Price only Rs. 12-8-0. First come first served THE KAISER-I-HIND MILLS, LIMITED, Herbal, BANGALORE.
T 18253

A BOON.—Don't forget to order for our well-known K. C. L WOOLLEN RUGS in charming patterns made out of pure Persian Wool, worth any day Rs. 25. Now sold for Rs. 12-8-0. If not found satisfactory may be returned:—KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, BANGALORE.
T 18251

ADVICE—We advise our Friends to Count twice before they pay. We are offering our well-known K.C.L. RUGS made out of pure Persian Wool in most charming patterns for only Rs. 12-8-0 each, which is worth Rs. 25/- any day and we guarantee to take back the rugs if not found satisfactory:—THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., HEBBAL, BANGALORE.
T 18252

DONEGAL TWEED.—Only 200 yards available—Just to create a demand and show to the Public the Excellence of the Goods manufactured by us, we have decided to make a big sacrifice by offering for sale our All Wool Tweeds made after English patterns in up-to-date designs. Width 54 inches. Any day well worth Rs. 7-8-0 per yard. Now offered for Rs. 3-15-6 per yard. No sample sent. Orders for 2 yards and above only entertained:— THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal Post, BANGALORE.
T 18253

SPORTS.

KEYS TO RACING and OPIUM SALE—Very easy method. No astrology. Key to Racing. Price Rs. 10. ASTROLOGICAL BUREAU, Bhavnagar.
18277

WHEN KNOWLEDGE BEGINS, SPECULATIONS ENDS.

RACE TIPS.

Follow the race tips taken out by form and combined with Astrology. 80 per cent. result correct during the last Poona season. Try your luck while you enjoy the sport. Highest dividends paid on my selections during the Poona season. Tips available after 11 on race day. Fee Rs. 5.

S. MANDAIL.
Empire Hindu Hotel, Opposite Bori Bunder.
S R9157

RACING WRINKLES—An invaluable Book for Racing Man. Hints on "NAPS"; Form; Favourites; Top-weights; Doubles; Trebles and Accumulators. KING AND CO., Booksellers, Hornby Road, Bombay.
S R9160

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that the Apollo Bandar will be reserved for public purposes from 12 noon to 6 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 8th December, 1923, and from 6 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1923.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23(4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 4th December, 1923.
C 18284

POLICE NOTICE

AS Their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon'ble Lady Lloyd will drive in State from the Race Course on FRIDAY, the 7th instant, the public are informed that Haines Road north of the B. B. and C. I. Railway level crossing, Junction Road and Clerk Road west of the level crossing will be closed to traffic between 5-40 p.m. and 6-25 p.m.

This Notice is issued under Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 5th December, 1923.
C18286

POLICE NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on the occasion of the departure of H. E. the Governor on SATURDAY, the 8th instant and the arrival of the Governor-Designate on MONDAY, the 10th idem the following roads will be closed to all vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the following hours, viz., 3 p.m. till 5 p.m. on the 8th and 8 a.m. till 10 a.m. on the 10th:—

Government House Lower Gate,
Walkeshwar Road,
Chowpatty,
Sandhurst Bridge,
Sandhurst Road (West) to its junction with Parel Road,
Parel Road (South) from its junction with Sandhurst Road,
Kalbadevi Road,
Cruickshank Road,
Hornby Road,
Esplanade Road (South) from the Flora Fountain,
Apollo Bandar Road.

This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 4th December, 1923.
C18285

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY

No. 10883/151.—With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's draft Notification No. 7543/151, dated 20th August, 1923, it is hereby notified for general information that the objections and suggestions received in connection therewith have been duly considered and the following amended draft notification is published for the information of the persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the amended draft will be taken into consideration on or after 3rd January, 1924. Any persons having any objection or suggestion to offer regarding it should communicate the same to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before that date.

AMENDED DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is pleased to further amend the rules made under section 22 (1) (b) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902, and published at page 467 of Part I of the *Bombay Government Gazette* of 26th March, 1903, as follows, namely:—

The following new rules shall be inserted after rule 2:—

"2-A. The use of Wodehouse, Esplanade and Hornby Roads of the Fort area is entirely forbidden to bullock carts, but bullock carts shall be allowed to use Cruickshank Road from Dhobi Talao and Hornby Road from Crawford Market up to Victoria Terminus.

Hornby Road south of Victoria Terminus and Esplanade Road south of Floral Fountain, while forbidden to bullock carts, may be crossed by such carts at the following points:—
(1) Bhattia Bagh,
(2) Outram Road—Gunbow Street or *vice versa*,
(3) Fuller Road—Rampart Row or *vice versa*,

2-B Hand carts shall be permitted to use Hornby Road and Cruickshank Road from Crawford Market and Dhobi Talao up to Victoria Terminus but they shall not be allowed on Hornby Road south of Victoria Terminus and Esplanade Road south of Floral Fountain."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 22th November, 1923
C18289

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A FORD OFFER.

WANTED

FORD OWNERS in the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces and Kashmir, to furnish us with their names and addresses together with their engine number.

Envelopes, containing the information should be marked "COMPETITION." They will not be opened until Monday, December 24th, 1923, when the writers of the first three thus opened will receive, free of charge, a MOORE, two-speed Gear attachment, valued at Rs. 250, provided that, at the time of writing, they are bona fide Ford Owners.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD., AND REDUCED,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 707. Telegrams: "AUTOFORD."
18282

NOTICE.

THE PIONEER CLAY AND INDUSTRIAL WORKS, LTD., KHANAPUR.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 3rd ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of the Pioneer Clay and Industrial Works, Ltd. Khanapur, will be held at the registered office of the Company, Khanapur on Sunday the 16th day of December 1923 at 1 p.m. to transact the following business:

(1) To receive and adopt the Directors report and audited balance sheet and profit and loss account as at 30th June, 1923.
(2) To sanction the declaration of a dividend on the Preference Shares.
(3) To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
(4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(5) To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 7th December to 21st December, 1923.

By Order,
M. S. NADKERNI & CO.
Managing Agents,
The Pioneer Clay and Industrial Works Ltd.
Khanapur, 1st December, 1923.
C18294.

THE MALABAR FORESTS & RUBBER CO., LTD.
(AND REDUCED).

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Resolution passed at the Third General Meeting of the Malabar Forests and Rubber Co., Ltd., (and Reduced), held on the 3rd day of December, 1923, the adjourned General Meeting of the Company will be held at the new Registered Office of the Company at 76, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 10th December, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the business already notified.

By Order,
SABNIS & CO.,
Managing Agents.
C18288

THE MOOLJI HARIDAS MILLS, LTD.

SECOND CALL.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Directors held on 1st December, 1923, a Call of Rupees two per share was made and it was determined that such Call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company on or before the 31st day of January, 1924, from which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum will be charged until payment.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJI HARIDAS & S. NARANJI & CO.,
Agents.
1st Dec. 1923.
C18293

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai MANEKBAI DHANJIBHAI HOTELWALLA has contracted with our client for the absolute sale to him, our said client, free from all encumbrances of all and singular the premises more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest or claim in, to or upon the said premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, sale, gift, trust, lease, underlease, mortgage, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make known the same in writing to us, the undersigned, at our office, at Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise at the expiration of the said period the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and the same, if any, shall be considered to have been absolutely waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being fronting on the East side of the Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 45 feet in length and 11.3/9 feet on West side in breadth or 57.3/9 square yards or thereabouts and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 540 and New Survey No. 8718, and Cadastral Survey No. 997, Fort Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Rates and Taxes of the Municipality of Bombay under A Ward No. 2235 and Street Nos. 161-163, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the house of Borah Faiz Hyderally, on the West by the Borah Bazar Street, on the North by the property of Rattonbai, daughter of Bikhaiji Randeria, and on the South by the house of Edulji Rustomji Madon.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1923.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
C18287

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAKWOOD AND DEALWOOD PLANKS AND PUTTIES AND PEDI'S FURNITURE TOGETHER WITH THE RIGHTS OF OCCUPANCY OF THE SHOP GALAS AT GHORUPDEV TANK BUNDER.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 5079 of 1921 (Hoorbai vs. Rahimbai) and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, to-day Friday, the 7th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Gorupdev Tank Bunder opposite Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill at the shop of Salemohamed Haji Mohamed Maklae.

One large lot of teakwood and dealwood planks and putties, pedi furniture together with the right of occupancy of the shop galas

After the sale of the above the following teakwood planks and putties will be sold at the abovementioned shop which are lying at Dontad Street Khadak in the shop No. 38 Haji Ebrahim Monamed. The intending purchaser may inspect them there.

One large lot of teakwood planks and putties.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the office concerned and on account and risk of defaulting indentor. Gulam Hoosain Mohamed.

5 cases cycle playing cards No. 808 (seconds).
10 cases great Mogul playing cards.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 2640 of 1922 (Rattonbai v/s Mohamedali).

One large lot Tarpaulins.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria (English).
1 second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Gig (English.)
1 second hand rubber tyred Mail coach.
1 Pair Waler horses in double and single harness.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.

By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 3356 of 1923 (Mohamed v/s. Abdul).

1 Standard Motor Car.

By order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate. Unclaimed and proclaimed articles such as—Silver wrist watch,—Metal watch with silver chain and pendant,—Two cycles, —yarn,—knives,—Alpaca, lamp, plush, two bottles raspberry etc., etc.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th Dec. 23.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE AND CO., will sell by public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th November, 1923, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 294-298. Case No. 7, 41, Princess Street and Kolbhatwadi.

Building Street No. 15, 17, 472-474, 476-478, 147-155, 1-8, 24-26 Cases Nos. 280, 21, 22, 45, 48, 52 Memonwadi Road Bhendi Bahar and Chunam Khilu Street.

Building Street No. 145-151, 115-121, 121A 109-113, 103-107, Case No. 192, 198, 199, 200. First Nowroji Hill Road.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th Dec. 23.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1288.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A NEWLY LANDED FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF ABOUT 250 TONS SELECTED FIRST CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

This day, FRIDAY, the 7th Dec. at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO. will sell by Auction at the Sewree Bundar by order of Seth Ganpatrai Rukmanand on account of the consignors.

About 250 tons seleceed and first class teak squares long and short as well as thin and thick from fresh stock just landed from Moulmein; sizes above 15 ft., above 12 ft., above 6 ft. and above 10 ft. Mark AB/M and GR & Co.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th Dec. 23.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers & Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 521.

Auction sale of presentation articles, marble statues, suit cases, leather hand bags, mouth organs, Venitian fancy gilded furniture, big Westminster clock, Cuckoo watch and clocks etc. etc.

By the order of the concerned Messrs Crawford and Co will sell by public auction on Thursday the 13th December 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at No. 25 Dady House opposite Bombay Gymkhana Waudby Road, Fort, Bombay, the following big and small marble statues, Venitian fancy gilded furniture, presentation articles, electric chandaliers, fitted and unfitted small and large suit cases, big Westminster clock, lady's writing letter cases, big and small cuckoo watches and clocks, gilded coffee set, grape bunches, electric shades, big fancy mirror, glass baskets for fruits and flowers, collar boxes, pocket brushes, jewellery cases, bundles of real gold and silver threads for embroidery work, leather hand bags, gold and silver pencils, fancy goods etc., baby's brass baskets, mouth organs, office furniture, foot mats, white zinc paint, wire nettings, boot polishes, vacium slippers, thermometres, barometres, motor goggles, umbrella covers, alarm watches tyre protectors, telescopes, compasses and such other fancy goods.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, ITALIAN COMBS ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY the 10th December, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

One sweet toned Piano.

By the order of B. N. Lang Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Maneckji Sorabji Patel (Insolvent.)

The Insolvent's Right, Title and Interest in tables and names used by the insolvent in his perfumery business.

By the order of the office concerned:—

7 cases Italian Combs, size 2½," 50 gross in each case.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th December 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic

HAS THE PLEASURE TO PRESENT

THIS WEEK AGAIN

Star Films Ltd.

SUPER PRODUCTION

CHAMPRAJ HADA

Recognised to be the best picture by thousands who saw it.

A Tale of Rajpoot honour and faithfulness of Rajpoot bride bringing Forth in real glory the high standard of friendship and faithfulness that Rajputs held in the Times of Akbar MAGNIFICENTLY PRODUCED—Beautiful BATH and DURBAR SCENES.

IT IS YOUR CHANCE TO SEE THIS PICTURE TO-DAY OR THIS WEEK

FOUR SHOWS DAILY.

IMPERIAL

Presents

TO-NIGHT-and-DURING THIS WEEK

The World's Greatest Film Spectacle

"THEODORA"

First instalment—six parts

It is the greatest of all screen spectacle and a wonderful nightmare of thrills. Never before has the world seen its equal, and never before such gorgeous photo-play attempted. The cost exceeded £ 700,000 over 30,000 costumes required, and 25,000 people actually took part in this production.

Be sure to see it—or you will repent

PATHE GAZETTE

Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 P.M.

Price as Usual

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUBLIME VISION OF DAZZLING SPLENDOUR

A Picture that has made thousands gasp with awe and admiration!

VICTORIAN SARDOU'S IMMORTAL LOVE ROMANCE.

"THEODORA"

A TWO-WEEK COLOSSAL PICTURE

THAT HAS COST ONE CRORE FIFTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.

LAST DAY OF THE FIRST WEEK!

The world's greatest film spectacle in 12 Reels

"THEODORA"

First instalment—six parts

Featuring the pretty adorable

RITA JOLIVET

A glowing vision of Byzantium in the sixth Century—the massive architecture—the greatest gardens and Villas, the golden stretches of the Bosphorus, the pomp of the declining Caesars—the fierce passions raging beneath the purple, the riot of opulence in the mosaic and marble palaces of the rich—the crowded scenes in the Hyppodrame—and the suppression of the rebellion hy the aid of hungry lions—all these are skilfully welded into this master photoplay.

"THEODORA"

The International News and a Comedy in the Programme.

To-night: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS CONTROLLED BY J. PEARSON & Co., Victoria Buildings, Parsi Bazar, Bombay, for India, Burma, Ceylon, Staits Settlements and Malay States.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road Tram Terminus.)

LAST DAY OF THE FIRST WEEK!

THE STORY THAT GOES TO YOUR HEART.

Opening nine parts this week!

To-day fail not to see the Great and Charming Love story by the Gaumont Co.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A beautifully produced serial picture. In twelve episodes

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS" strikes absolutely a new note in serials. Devoid of all sensationalism murders, sex matters and so forth, it is a charming story with a good moral, and with its picturesque production makes one of the most delightful of films.

If you love children, you will love "TWO LITTLE URCHINS"—the first serial in which children are the centre of interest throughout.

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS" has all the humour, pathos, picturesqueness and beautiful photography of "TIH-MINH" and "BARRABAS."

NOTE—This serial has been provided with specially prepared beautiful English, Gujarati and Marathi Titles.

Represents the real wholesome serial story at last. The most charming and delightful serial story which we have yet seen screened, it has no murders, and no repulsive villains; it is merely the sympathetic narrative of the adventures of two little children temporarily separated from their parents and the story of how they were reunited to them again. We know quite well that this simple statement, which means, in fact that there is an entire absence of sensation and stunts, may be received with alarm by those exhibitors who feel positive that nothing but sensationalism can entertain their patrons but we would ask these exhibiters to recall the success of "Judex."

"TWO LITTLE URCHINS"

A WHOLESOME AND MOST DELIGHTFUL SERIAL STORY TOLD IN MOTION PICTURES BY THE AUTHOR OF "TIH-MINH" AND "BARRABAS." A BEAUTIFULLY PRODUCED SERIAL PICTURE.

IN TWELVE EPISODES.

A Comedy in the Programme.

TO-NIGHT: 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS.)

Under the Patronage of

H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD

of Baroda.

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Est. 1913

GRANT ROAD

NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE

on

Saturday 8th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 8-30 Night)

ASHA-NIRASHA

Sunday 9th Dec. 1923 (p. m. 3 Noon

MANAPAMANA.

Manager, G. N. MJ

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.

"LAVENDER AND OLD LACE"

At 9-30 p. m.

"THE QUAINTS"

In "THE BEGGAR'S OPERA."

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

FUN FRIDAY

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

SECOND CHAPTER in 6 Parts.

"MISTRESS OF THE WORLD."

CAUSE LIST.

THURSDAY, December 6.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR JUDGMENT.

1148-17—Little and Co, Weld and Co, Khan Saheb Haji Karar Mahalseth, Jehangir and S.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

4001-23—Manilal and K, Vithoba Balusa Powar, Bhagwandas Narotamdas. In person.

4259-22—M B Chothia Herraj Ailmal Laljee Ghelbhai and Co, Hiralal and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

17-23—Re: Kesharbai widow, Nanu H and Co, Kalidas Juth, Kasturbai widow, Dubash and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

1353-23—Wadia G and Co, Langley and Co, Mahadeo Bhasker and others, Malvi M R and Co.

1176-23—Wadia G and Co, E D Sassoon and Co, Tulsidas Gordhandas, Mulla and M, Malvi M R and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd, Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1608-22—Sabnis G and S, Haji Mahomed Haji Amod Kurtha, Ahmed Haji Ismail and others, Payne and Co.

871-22—N C Dalal and Co, Vadilal Purshottam v Hirji Bhagwandas, Malvi M R and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

3047-20—Mehta L and Co, Hirachand Amersing v Jeygopal Gangabishen, Payne and Co.

1214-21—M B Chothia and Co, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhasru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

3423-20—Vachha and Co, Mirzamal Jaidayal v Ratilal Khimji, Pandia and Co.

2632-20—Soonderdas and Co, Hansraj Fulchand v Kontha Parmanand and Sons, Unwalla P and P.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkisson v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Toharmal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand, Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Toharmal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

3806-22—N C Dalal and Co, A H Brewin v J V Paisley, Raghavaya N and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

310-20—Madhowji and Co, Madhovdas Jethabhai Junjibhai Vishram, Amarchand and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co., Ranchhoddas Govindji Asher v Raghunathdas Deoraj, N C Dalal and Co.

3940-21—Amin and D, Bai Manibai v Bai Luxmi, widow and others, Merwanji K and Co.

4170-21—Merwanji K and Co., Bai Lakhmi, widow and another v Bai Mani and another, Amin and D.

1958-22—Dubash and Co, Hardayal Kashinath v Shah Dalsukhram Maganlal, Bhaishanker K and G.

SHORT CAUSE.

4512-23—Crawford B and Co, The Colaba Land and Mills Co, Ltd, Narsey Vardhman and others, Ardeshir H D & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2412-20—Madhowji and Co, Maganlal Padamsey Junnalgadda Nasudeviah and others, Raghvaya N and Co.

3483-20—Sunderdas and Co, Kapurchand Vamchand Mulchand Mawji and others, Purnanand C and J.

3368-20—Payne and Co, Tyabally Kaderbhai Khalil, Haji Mahomed Haji Ahmed Kurtha, Sabnis G and S.

3344-20—Madhowji and Co, Amritlal Lalji, Gordhandas Mavji, Merwanji K and Co.

3201-19—N C Dalal and Co, Kakaldas Umedram Chhabildas Nathubhai Ardeshir H D and Co.

1071-20 Crawford B and Co, The Merchantile Bank of India Ltd, B N Lang, Payne and Co.

563-22—Mulla and M, Pirojshaw Nusserwanji Mehta, Goculdas A Shah and Sons, Edgelow G W and Co.

923-21—Malvi M R and Co., Kison Prasad and Co, Ltd, Rajaram Ramharakh and others.

2168-22—Ferreir and V, Eulas widow and others Bhagwandas Heralal and anr, Purnanand C and J.

1860-22—Judah and S, Mahomed Abdula Mahomed Ismail Mukri Vasant Vasudeo Patil and others, G B Pandya.

680-22—Payne and Co, Haji Gulam Mahomed Ayam, Ayesbhoy Abdul Husein, Motichand and D.

1666-22—Craigie B and C, Dadiba H Billimoria, Pirojshah Shapurji Unwalla, Raghavya N and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

3053-21—M B Chothia and Co, Kalumal Shrimal Khatri Mahadeo Abdulla, Madhavji and Co.

Short Causes.

3598-23—Motichand and D, Esmail Haji Haroon, Apub Ebrahim Memon, M B Chothia and Co.

4127-23—Tyaji D and Co, Sarupchand Amichand, Madar Ebrahim, Forbes and Co.

1339-23—Khandwalla and C, Chimanram Motilal, Sagarmal Bhuramat N C Dalal and Co.

1841-23—Khandwalla and C, Joharmal Uttamchand, Mukhram Pratap Narayan, N C Dalal and Co.

Long Causes.

3019-19—N C Dalal and Co, Chunilal Oghad v Chandulal Manilal, Edgelow G W and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1786-18—Ramanlal and H, Jasmantlal Wadilal Bhagwandas Gangaram Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganijan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4965-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyebji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagoobhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3027-22—Rustomji and G, Vassonji Mulji Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Hh and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co, Rehmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

3479-19—Merwanji K and Co, Thakoredas Fatechand, Keshavji Kanji Mulla Mulla and M.

1143-23—Thakoredas and D, Basantilal Gavridutt Podder Durgadutt Bansidhar Savalna, Bhishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

5746-22—Payne and Co, N H Moss Abdulla, Ahmed Sattar, Mantri and Co.

REFERENCES.

32-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

7-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Gajanan Vinayak, Jehangir M and S.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

41-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Manwanji K and Co.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payn and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government Drupadibai widow and others Jehangir M and S.

16-22—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Ebrahim Haji Mahomed and another, Jehangir M and Somji, Motichand and D.

L A Ref 3-23—A Kirke Smith, In Re: Government, Khodabux Khodadad and another, Wadia G and Co.

2-23— Do Do Tehmina widow Edgelow G W and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

3936-23—Matubhai J and M, Esmail Dharamsey v Ladhabhai Suleman.

1300-23—Wadia G and Co, Nusserwanji Ratanji Nazir v Scindia Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Payne and Co.

3520-23—Edgelow G W and Co, Haji Abdulla Junas and Co v Vasiram Dayaram, Rustomji and G.

SHORT CAUSES.

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramchand Hardayal and others, Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B M, Madhowji and Co.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim and Crotier Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Oghadbhai, Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

SHORT CAUSES.

3021-23—Amarchand and M, Vithal Govind Medhi v Dharamdas Nagardas, Shroff and L.

2038-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Captain E W Courtney and anr, Chubb and Co.

722-23—Jamsedji R and D, Nanu N Bharucha and Co v Raichand Velji and ors Bhaishanker K and G.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikhabhai Motilal v Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co Ltd Rustomji and G.

(Continued from Column 6.)

min, 11 bundles solid tyres, 1170 bags betel nuts, 200 bags sagoflow 493 bundles rattans 20 cases champagne, 20 cases quinine, 25 bags nutmegs, 25 bags white paper.

S S Melford Hall from Cardiff Agents Killick Nixon and Co.—4700 rails.

From Port Said:—150 bags talsman powder, 650 bags sulphate of alumina, 100 bags almonds, 50 cases rhat.

EXPORTS.

Dec. 6.

SS Scindia for Marseilles—84 cwt dry cosings A G Meyer, 13 cases dry beef cassings C Buhrer and Co. 2 pots essencede palmer row Volkart Bros. 10 pot essencede ginger gross.

For Liverpool—108 cwt Ind. chutneyy Merwanjee Poonjiagee, 300 blaes wool row David Sassoon and Co, 25 baies Ind cotton F P, F F Campbell and Co. 1000 cwt myrabollams. B Damjee and Co, 37 bales wool raw, L Hossan, 32 bales wool raw. B Marbhan and Co.

S S Genova for Naples—300 bales Ind. raw cotton, E Spinner and Co, 2000 cwt rape seed, Stranes and Co.

For Genoa—110 bales Ind raw cotton, E Spinner and Co, 115 bales Ind raw cotton Vurdhawan Bros.

S S Reichcngal for Ghent—100 bales ctry. cotton fly, G R Kaisha.

For Antwerp—408 bales ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros. 163 casks goat's skin tanned, Hoger Noormahomed Hajiioca.

S S Libenfel for Hamburg—304 bales ctry. cotton fly B Meyer and Co, 110 bales ctry. cotton fly oily, Khemji Vishram.

For Rotterdam—100 bales dry cotton fly, D Banjee, 55 bles Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton Co.

For Ghent—280 bales Ind. raw cotton Rally Bros.

For Bramen—110 bales Ind. raw cotton Japan cotton I C,

For Antwerp—3 cases ctry cotton fly and waste, B Meyer and Co.

S S Becca for Antwerp—285 bales dry cotton fly B Karsandas and Co, 220 bales Ind. cotton raw Vardhwan Bros.

S S Malacca Maru for Kobe—615 bales Ind. raw cotton, N Fustehally.

S S Celebes Maru for Yokkaihi—300 bles Ind raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

For Kobe—1200 bales Ind raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong—141 bales sharkpins E Mudina.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe—500 bales Ind raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Maloga for London:—199 bales hemp F P, F F Campbels & Co, 1000 cwt oil cakes Jeyram Permanand, 100 cases mother of pearls shell Jeyram Permanand 3 pot. Rassa oil E Virjee & Co, 4 bdls lambskin for pin Hajee Aga Ebrahim.

S S Urlana for Genoa:—5005 cwt linseed Gorio Ltd, 100 bales Ind. raw cotton Rally Bros.

S S Urlana for Constantinople:—14 bdls woolen carpets Hajee Aga Ebrahim.

S S Matana for Antwerp:—2000 tons manganeseore The Central India Mills.

S S Anglo-Colombia for Antwerp:—1700 cwt crushed bones Hollingshrest & Co., 323 bales Ind cotton waste Kalyanmal Mills.

S S Anglo Colombia for Dankirk:—1000 cwt linseed Strauss & Co.

S S Ins for Genova:—55 bales clean cotton fly C Peraj & Co, 1 case dry cotton fly and waste sample B Meyer & Co.

S S Trafford for Liverpool:—2200 cwt goundnut oil cake J A Moosa, 7 bales Ind. cotton raw C Purakh & Co, 20 bales Ind. cotton raw F P, G Sukhanand, 8 bales wool raw B Shriralabh, 9 bales wool raw C Rameurup.

S S Egreement for New York:—1000 cwt myrabollams B Danye & Co.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Clan Ranold, Henderson, Dunkirk.
S S Ahmedi, Mcleod, Busreh.
S S City of Poona, Brown, Karachi.
S S Egremont, Holt, New York.

The following vessel began to load yesterday.

Steamer Barpata for Persian Gulf.

S S Clan Ranold:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranold, 3446 tons, Captain C W Henderson, will sail to-day from harbour for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

S S Ahmedi:—The Eastern S N Coy's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J McLeod, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Poona:—The City Line steamer City of Poona, 4766 tons, Captain J Brown, will sail to-day from harbour for Karachi, with a general cargo.

S S Egremont:—The Volkart Brothers steamer Egremont, 5256 tons, Captain H Holt, will sail to-day from harbour for New York, with a general cargo.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Dongola due about 8th December, Agents P. and O S N Co.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P. and O S N Co.

Pilassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 16th December Agent B I S N Co.
Atashobra not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Morvada (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Monroe due about 6th December, Agents J F & Co.

City of Calcutta due about 12th December, Agent K N Co.

Vindelia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Macmillan due about 27th December Agent J F Co.

Circassia due about 20th January Agent W & A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 5th February Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Batavia (not fixed) Agent K M Co.

Clan Colquhon (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Martenfels due about 16th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Hohenfels due about 8th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Moorkerk du eabout 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Konderkerk due about 3rd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 13th December, Agent J F Co.

Othello (not fixed). Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 11th December, Agent W and A. Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L. T. Co.

Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L T Co.

Anssa due about 26th December Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Castle Porgiano due about 15th December, Agents M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Strathlorne due about 2nd December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

Algic due about 11th December, Agent V. Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.

Lima Maru due about 28th December, Agent N Y K.

Andes Maru due about 11th December Agent O S K.

Ryugin Maru due about 31st December Agent O S Kaisha.

Penag Maru due about 8th January Agent N Y Kaisha.

Argun Maru due about 25th December Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 30th December, Agent B and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.

Trematon (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

Karapara (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.

IMPORTS.

Decr. 6.

S S Egremont from New York Agents Ken S N Co, Volkart Bros—40 kegs dye stuffs, 26 bales dye stuffs, 126 drums lubricating oil, 1696 brls lubricating oil, 12 cases scabs and pearls, 21 cases clocks, 800 drums lubricating greese, 8 cases lubricating greese, 5 bundles lubricating greese, 1 case typewriter oil, 1 case silver plated ware, 1 bundle silver plated ware, 2 cases sample bottle kerosene, 75 cases asparagus, 7 bundles asparagus.

S S Altae Maru from Nagoya Agents Osaka Shosen Kaisha:—119 cases porcelain, 70 bales cotton yarn, 160 bales grey shirting.

From Osaka:—234 bales cotton yarn, 239 bales shirting, 401 bales cotton sheeting, 30 bales, coton dull, 77 cases matches, 500 kegs red seed, 54 cases match boxes, 53 cases porcelain, 279 cases sulphur matches, 100 cases empty wood boxes, 152 bales match sticks, 25 cases refined camphor, 12 cases metal ware, 50 bls. wooden sticks, 350 bags sugar candy, 430 bags cassia, 25 cases cotton socks.

From Feochaw:—120 bags sugar candy.

From Canton:—17 cases munsell, 100 bales cassia, 16 cases cotton socks.

From Singapore::—92 bundles gum benja—

(Continued in Column 5.)

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

B.C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/66
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 11/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/8
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 555
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 605
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 605
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. [illegible]
Bank's buying 60 D/st D D Rs. 148
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 305
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 165
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 304
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.39-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 80.70
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00
London—Brussels Frcs. 93.40
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks Nil
TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet market.

	London, Dec. 5.
Telegraph Transfers	£ 1/5 3/16 Dull.
Bar Gold	lb. 4-14-8 Quiet.
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/16 "

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Dec 6. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1.4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/4 7/ 8
Dcc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 3/8
Fcs. Demand	553
American Dollars	325
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	235
napan	154 1/2
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Dec 5,
Renter 3%	54 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/16
" " 2 months hence	32 11/16

Closing Tone of silver—China Banks Selling Quiet.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.

Interest day to day loans	1 5/8
Interest 7 day market loans	2 1/4

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Dec. 5
Exchange on London in Paris	81.09
" " " " Germany	18,400,000,000,000
" " " " Italy	100.65
Stockholm	
Christiania	Mutilated.
Amsterdam	
Switzerland	
Belgium	94.40 Yesterday's.
Athens	
Cuban Sugar F/M Sellers	24/
	New York, Dec 5.
Demand Bills	439.25

DISCOUNTS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.	
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 5/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 1/2
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " " 6 "	4 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Dec. 5.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 7/8 1/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 93 1/4 unchge.
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£100 5/8 unchanged.
Consols 2 1/2%	57 1/4 EX, Dvd unchand.
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68 +1/4 EX, Dvd.
Govt. Securities 3%	37 1/4 +1/2

LONDON, Dec. 5.	
Conversion Loan	£ 77 5/8
5 1/2 per cent Indian Loan	" 103—
7 per cent. " "	" 115 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Dec. 6.

The Bullion Market is closed to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Bar gold ready 94.8
Silver ready, d. 33-1
Silver forward, d. 32-11
TONE OF SILVER—Quiet—India bought and China sold.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 62/-
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/-
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 90/8
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/-
5 per cent Tax Free Loan Rs. 95/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/-
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/4
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent due 1932 Rs. 102/12
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/-
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/-
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 74/8
6 per cent Municipal due 129-49 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 74/8.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1377/8, India 75/8, Central Bank 25/4 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 435, Bombay Cotton 635, Bombay Dyeing 903/12, Bradbury 540, Century 445, Cent-India 526/4, Colaba Land 157/8,

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

6th Dec. 1923.

A further heavy decline of 92 to 105 points in New York futures has been reported today. The market declined on considerable long liquidation and Wall St. selling. Liverpool has been reported 20 points lower. At the opening the market advanced on general buying but later eased on some long liquidation.

Messrs. Breul & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 4th Dcer. (6-10 p.m.) as under:—

"Market very unsettled and feverish, continued liquidation from speculative sources. Contracts passing into trade hands, may have further decline owing to elections, but consider present basis fairly safe for buying."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under to-day's date as follows:—

"General liquidation concentrated on short selling on brief bulls movements culminated. Think any further decline only temporary."

Owing to a further heavy decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened today for settlement of old contracts at Rs. 605/- i.e. Rs. 19½ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/May, and steadily declined to Rs. 592/-. From this level the prices gradually advanced to Rs. 609/- and the Bazar finally closed at Rs. 608/- at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton green the market opened at Rs. 609/- advanced to Rs. 611/-, dropped to Rs. 604/- and closed at Rs. 608/-.

Fine M. G. Oomra Decr./January opened at Rs. 566/-declined to Rs. 562/-and finally closed steady at Rs. 577/-at 3-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 554/55 and going down to Rs. 552/-finally closed steady at Rs. 567/-at 3-30 p.m. F. G. Bengal Decr./January opened at Rs. 495/-and closed at Rs. 497/- at 3-30 p.m.

Our market for ready cotton remained easier yesterday. There were anxious sellers for nice ready Berar and Khandesh cotton but the demand was moderate.

The restriction which had been imposed by the East India Cotton Association on all fresh forward trading has now been removed to-day and business will now be carried on as usual.

The decline in our market has been unusually rapid and has undoubtedly been brought about partly owing to the fact that unrestricted trading was prohibited and that the Bulls consequently could not increase their holdings. Should this not have been the case, the position might have been very different, but now that the restriction above referred to has been removed it is quite possible that prices will begin to move up again.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

	Bombay, Dec. 6.
Fully Good Broach	..April May .. 608
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec. Jan. .. 495
Fine Oomra	..Dec. Jan. .. 576
Fine Oomra	..March .. 568

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Descriptin	S'fine.	Fine.	F.Good.	Good.	F.G.	Fair
M. G. Bengal & S. Punjab	575	580	545	630	..	..
M. G. Oomra No. 4	660	650	635	..	..	..
M. G. Cent Prov. No. 1	690	680	665	..	..	..
M. G. Cent. Prov. No. 2	675	665	650	..	..	..

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Dec. 6.
Fully Good Broach	..April/May .. 605
Fully Good Bengal	..Dec./Jan. .. 495
Fine Oomra	..Dec./Jan. .. 575
Fine Oomra	..March .. 595

	Liverpool, Dec. 5. Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East Indian	50
" " Imports	..
EGYPTIAN Future prices:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Litd. Request	20.30
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	24.90
New York 11 a. m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Jan. 25.40—13
	Mar. 25.55—12
	May 24.75—11
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Oct. 25.04
	Jan. 25.32

	Liverpool, Dec. 5. To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan. 20.23—20
	Mar. 20.25—20
	May 20.12—20
	July 19.59—21

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec. 5. To-day's Price.
Dec.	..
Jan.	19.63—75
Feb.	..
Mar.	19.67—78
April	..
May	19.56—76
June	..
July	19.06—74
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	15.77—73
Nov.	..
Dec	..
Egyptians Jan.	25.00
Mar.	25.20

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Dec. 5. To-day's Prices.
Dec.	20.18—23
Jan.	20.23—20
Feb.	20.24—20
Mar.	20.25—20

Coorla 157/8 xd, Crescent 227/8, Dawn 690, Fabulbhoy 880, Globe 80, Gokak 118/12, Ind-Bleaching 192/8, Ind-Malwa 550, Jamshed Mfg 160, Kastoorchand 225, Khatao 295, Kohinoor 1450, Luxmi Cotton 5200, Madhavrao Scd 70, Mathuradas 375, M. Petit 3125, Morarji 4100-xd, New Great 515, New City 335, Pabani 375, Pearls 627/8, Phoenix 515, Shapurji 230, Simplex 356/4, Standard 1525, Swadeshi 521/4, Tata Mill 412/8, Vishnu Cotton 1975.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 235, B. Burma 315, B. Burma N.I. 75n, Bt-Burma pet 4/9, Bombay Tramway 91/4, Bombay Steam 85, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni Ord. 82/8, Katni Defd 215n, New India 15/9, Shivrajpur 38, Tata Iron Ord 30, Tata Iron Defd 112/8, Tata Hydro 700, and Scindia Steam 6.

LONDON, Dec. 5.	
Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/2
Hongkong	" 124
National	" 43 1/4
Eastern	" 5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	" 12

April	20.15—20
May	20.12—20
June	19.93—17
July	19.59—21
Aug.	17.61—17
Sept.	17.10—16
Oct.	16.34—16
Nov.	15.96—16
Dec.	15.81—18

Tone—Barely Steady

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Dec. 5. To-day's Price.
Dec.	23.85—56
Jan.	23.90—56
Feb.	24.00—55
Mar.	24.10—55
April	24.17—53
May	24.17—53
June	24.17—53
July	24.17—53
Aug.	24.02—53
Sept.	23.82—53
Oct.	22.85—60
Nov.	22.50—60

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, Dec. 5.
M. G. Bengal Good	13.90
" " Fully Good	14.30
" " Fine	14.70
No. 1 Oomra, Good	15.10
" " " Fully Good	15.60
" " " Fine	16.10
M. G. Broach, Good	17.45
" " Fully Good	17.85
" " Fine	18.25
G. Soinde, Good	13.80
" " Fully Good	14.20
" " Fine	14.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Dec. 5.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	29,000
" Exports to Great Britain	..
" " Continent	15,000
Futures at New York Jan.	34.80—1,00
" Mar.	34.75—1,05
" May.	34.98—92
" " July	34.10—97
Spot Cotton at New York	35.65—1,06
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	35.00—0,38
Futures " Mar.	34.63—1,02
" " May	34.62—1,02
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11 1/4
Silver Foreign mined	64 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Dec 5 To-day's prices.
Futures at New York, Jan.	34.50—1,00
Mar.	34.75—1,05
May	34.98—92
July	34.10—97

LINSEED.

	London, Dec 5
LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags	
Apl./May Sellers	£ 19 1/2
Tone,—Holders are asking highar prices—not much doing—Holders are firm.	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Dec. Done	42/
" Jan./Apl. Sellers	38 3/8

JAVA SUGAR

	London, Dec. 5.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Dec Sellers	30/6
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta July. Sellers	24/3
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Jully Sellers	..
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/7

Tone—Prices firm no much Indian demand.

WHEAT.

	London, Dec 5,
ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2lbs. J/F paid	41/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	41/3
AUSTRALIAN D/J Value	45/
KARACHI BARLEY D/J Sellers	32/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C. I. F. D/J Sellers	44/3

Tone:- Australian wheat cargo 64 Dec. Paid,

SEEDS

	London, Dec. 5.
RAPESEED, Feroseporc Real Bold per ton J. F New crop	£ 18 1,2
Tone.— Paid Buyers.	
LINSEED Argentine J/F Paid Sellers	£ 17 7/8
" J/F Paid	" 17 1/4
Tone,—Firmer with fair trade.	
LINSEED, Bombay per ton	" 23 3/4
Shipping & Shipped Paid.	
Tone—Harder to buy,	
COTTONSEED Bombay (sound delivered per ton.) N./D. Sellers	£ 10 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED D/J Sellers	£ 19

METALS.

	London, Dec. 5.
English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 62 1/8
Copper Braziers	82 ..
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets	£ 19
	London, Dec 5
TIN BLOCK	237 3/8

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 6. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	67 0 0
Brass	1/	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 8 0
Brass	2/	65 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Dec. 6. Rs. a. p.
Copper English	3/4	71 8 0
Copper	1/	72 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 0 0
Copper American	1 1/2	73 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2/	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Kalai		60 0 0
Load Country		20 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 to 1		67 0 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 1 3/4 to 2		65 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2tol 3/4 to 2		72 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1 1/4		73 8 0

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Jan-Feb. 12 1/2
Tone—Quiet.
Plantation First Latex crepe Dec. 14 1/8
Tone:—Steadier after easier.

FREIGHT.

	London. Dec. 5.
Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13/

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Dec. 5.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th Dec. 1923.

Cotton	11,740 Bales
Wheat	11,805 Cwts.
Linseed	5,941 "
Rapeseed	6 "
Gingellyseed	4,554 "
Poppyseed	291 "
Groundnuts	4,364 "
Castorseed	2,053 "
Rice	4,931 "
Myrabollams	5,843 "
Cottonseed	21,998 "
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,019 "
Jawar	6,909 "
Maize	Nil.
Barely	350 "
Bajra	5,677 "
Coal	609 Tons

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Dec. 6. Rs. a. p.
Khadi:—	
Textile	1 4 0
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 3 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches:—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 7 6
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 6
Phœnix per lb.	1 8 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 8 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb.	..
Pearl per lb.	1 8 3
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth:— × Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 9
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 9
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	..
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (hand)	1 8 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 6
Bombay Cotton	1 6 6
Pahelwan	1 6 6
Hearth Brand	1 6 6
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 6 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 0
Grey Drill, Century:—	
No. 1125 per piece	..
No. 125 1/2 per piece	..
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 9 0
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 0
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 12 0
Phœnix per piece	7 12 0
Swan Finley per piece	7 0 0
Hindustan per piece	7 10 0
Check 5 1/2 lb. Grey Drills:—	
Pearl per piece	8 0 0
Bleached Check:—	
Textile per piece	
Kasturchand per piece	8 2 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	10 0 0
Spring per piece	..
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 12 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Jute's lack of buying power and a quiet tone in Hessians accounted for the want of activity and with the exception of the usual bazar gamble in Howrah and Clive little business took place, prices in most instances marking declensions. Cottons with hardly any interest manifest rates underwent some decline. Coals continue to be poorly supported hence business has been confined to only a few contracts being put through. Teas have remained neglected with rates more in favour of buyers. In miscellaneous trade has also shared in the dullness prevailing generally. Government securities stand at about last levels, but the long dated six per cents have hardened somewhat.

Government securities:—5½ per cent war bonds 1928 102, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/10, 6 per cent bonds 1930 102.

Banks:—Imperial Bank 345.

Railways:—Sera Serajgunge Railway 77.

Cottons:—Bengal Luxmi Cotton 135, Bengal Nagpur Cotton 28/8, Dunbar 194, Kesoram 5/4. Jutes:—Barnagore 119, Budge Budge 370, Cheviot 240, Clive 26/12, Empire 39/12, Fort Gloster 652, Gondalpara 600, Howrah 34/12, Hoogly 52/8, Hukumchand ordinary 7/4, Kanknarrah 365, Kamarhatty 455, Kinnison 834/8, Lansdowne 719/8, National 230, Orient 175, Presidency Mills 5/15.

Coals:—Chatabar 5, Ghusick and Muslia 20/12, Gopalichuck 12/14, Huntorin 3/10 Neetoonia 1/8.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 5, Britannia Engineering 6/4, Burma Finance and Minim 2/8.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 27/8, Kalachera 85, Tirrihannah pref 10/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and one eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and five thirty-second pence.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Dec. 5.

Weather telegram for Tuesday 4th December. (Delayed in transmission).

The western disturbance caused heavy snow falls in western Himalayas and moderately heavy rain in adjacent plains. It is moving eastwards. The monsson was active in south Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in east United Provinces, Simla, Kumaon Hills, south-east Madras and local in west United Provinces, east and north Punjab, Central India, east Malabar, Madras Deccan. Few falls also occurred in upper Burma, south West Punjab, east Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are—Meerut one and a half inches, Rurkee two, Dehra Dun four, Chakrata one and a half Mussoree three, Lucknw, Bahraich half, Simla three, Ambala one and a half, Ludhiana, Sutna and Ahmednagar half and Madras one.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Dec. 1923.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.509 inches
Temperature of Air	80.2 degree
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.7 "
Dew Point	70.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	73% "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equa: to 10)	2.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.4 "
Minimum do. do.	74.6 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,WNW,NNW NNE
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles 128
Fall of rain	inches
Total fall during month	"
Do. do. do. year	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.	LOW WATER Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time h.	m.	Depth on Still ft.	in.
	Dec.					Dec.				
Th.	6	27	6	9	12	6	3	23	19	2
		29	4	22	17		15	35	15	1
F.	7	--		--		--	--		--	
Sat.	8	--		--		--	--		--	
S.	9	30	10	8-23-51		9	5	58	17	9
		28	5	11	45		17	48	14	0
M.	10	31	0	0	39	10	6	46	17	9
		28	2	12	33		18	33	14	9
Tu.	11	1	22	30	8	11	7	33	17	0
		14	20	27	7		19	17	15	6
W	12	2	4	29	11	12	8	23	18	2
		14	9	26	9		19	59	16	9

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*16 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 35
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 8

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 30
*Calcutta Mail (via Jubl.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass ...ress	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Lima Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 2nd instant and is due to arrive here on the 28th.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Wongola" with the Mails from London of 22nd ultimo arrived at Aden at noon on the 4th instant and left there at 8-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 8130 a.m. on Monday the 10th instant (Ballard Pier.)

EGYPTIAN CROP.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Cairo's Cotton crop has been officially estimated at 5,844,000 Cantars.

SUGAR CROP.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Willett and Grey's estimate of European beet-root Sugar Crop is 4,622,000 tons.

TODAY'S RACES.

SELECTION BY "SENEX."

THE JUVENILE HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

KASER GIRL	1
RESEMBLANCE	2
TALMA	3

THE TULSI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

HATCHEL	1
SAFETY	2
TRADE MARK	3

THE REDCAR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

COUNTRY LAD	1
AQUILEGIA	2
ETHELDENE	3

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

MIST	1
DAPHNIS	2
GRANDE PLACE	3

THE TEHERAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

CHIEFTAIN	1
MOYEED	2
SHAHZADA	3

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

NASEEB	1
ISFOOG	2
SHERIFF	3

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

ARMAN	1
NAFA	2
REX	3

THE BAGHDAD PLATE. Division III.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

VAZIRULMULK	1
DELYAR JUNG	2
TURKISTAN	3

OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE RUGGER.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Cambridge rugger team to meet Oxford on December 11th is:—D. Rocyn Jones (Leys and Downing), R. Hamilton Wickes (Wellington and Pembroke), F. Gardiner (Loretto and Pembroke), J. Bordass (Newcastle and Caius), T. Devitt (Sherborne and Corpus), T. Francis (Tonbridge and Pembroke), A. Young (Tonbridge and Caius), D. MacMyn (Fettes and Pembroke) W. Tucker Sherborne and Caius), D. Cumming (Giggleswick and Caius), D. Ryder (Sherborne and Pembroke), R. Lowry (New Zealand and Jesus), W. Jones (Llanelly and Caius), W. Scott (Fettes and Pembroke) and C. Barlow (Clitton and Caius).

The Oxford team is as follows:—H. Franklin (Christ's Hospital and Christ Church), A. Wallace (Sydney and New), G. Macpherson (Fettes and Oriel), H. Jacob, (Cranleigh and Christchurch), J. Smith (Winchester and Brasenose), T. Lawton (Queensland and New), M. Humphrey (South Africa and University), C. Wordsworth (Marlborough and Balliol), G. Macdonald (South Africa and New), A. Shacksnovis (South Africa and Oriel), G. Abell (Marlborough and Corpus), R. Hillard (St. Paul and Christ Church), Hon. Pleydell Bouverie (Harrow and Magdalem), A. Valentine (Pennsylvania and Balliol) and T. Theron (South Africa and Trinity).—Reuter.

THE CUP REPLAYS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The cup replays yesterday resulted as follows:—Brentford two, Botwell Mission nil: Bristol Rovers nil, Exeter one: Darlington one, Leadgate Park nil.

KING EMPEROR'S CUP

Run on 22nd December

Distance: 1 Mile.

VICEROY'S CUP

Run on 26th December

Distance: 1¾ Miles.

DOUBLES AT MULTIPLICATION ODDS.

HOW TO CALCULATE DOUBLES

Suppose you backed PRAGUE for the King-Emperor's Cup and UNITOI for the Viceroy's; the former at 20's and the latter at 10's; the odds on the Double would be 200; i. e., multiply 20 x 10.

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QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

HINDUS VS. MAHOMEDANS.

HINDUS OUT FOR 294.

MAHOMEDAN INNINGS BEGINS.

Hindus 1st Innings -- -- .. 294
Mahomedans 1st Innings (for no Wkt.) 11

The second match of the Tournament between the Hindus and Mahomedans began yesterday. After three days of strained attendance there was not a very big crowd in the morning but there were hardly any chairs vacant in the afternoon. The Hindus who took the first knock were unfortunate in the beginning, losing Navle and Deodhar when only 13 runs had been scored. The third wicket had added 118 runs in about two hours and Pardeshi who gave a chance at 46 played an easy game, and his 69 stands highest on his side. The Hindu skipper, who put up a steady defence and tall score, gave hopes of a century, but fate willed otherwise. It was extremely unfortunate that three of the best men should have been dismissed without making any more than they did. The general opinion at luncheon hour was that Vithal and Pardeshi would each put up three figures but Pardeshi re-appeared only to go back. The Hindu skipper then did a thing which he has perhaps never done in his cricket career—he hit his own wicket in pulling Murad to leg. The Nagpur terror, C. K. Naidu, livened up things by hard hits and quick scoring, and the Mahomedans anticipated a rough time, but when 44 he lost his wicket, responding to Shivram's undecisive call for a risky run. With the loss of Pardeshi, Vithal Jai and Naidu, there was not much hope of the Hindus putting up such a grand total as one thought in the morning. How the "tail-end" wags in every innings cannot pass unnoticed. The manner in which the last pair played gave cause to expect a repetition of Wednesday's exhibition. The appearance of either Jamshetji or Chandrana excites much mirth and jocular appreciation among the spectators but the batsmen feel far from being funny. Their batting capacity is not to be ignored, especially that of the Hindu bowler who has some excellent figures to his credit. The last couple scored 53 runs in 45 minutes, while the total of 294 was put in 270 minutes actual play.

The second match of the Quadrangular Tournament between the Hindus and Mahomedans began on Thursday at 10-30, Hindus going in first. Contractor spun the coin and P. Vithal winning the toss sent Navle and Pardeshi to bat, the latter facing Murad who bowled at the Gymkhana end. Pardeshi scored a couple off the fifth ball. Navle opened his account with a boundary behind the wicket off Aziz Khan and added a singie in the last. Navle who played forward was clean bowled by Murad in his second over. (7—1—5)

Deodhar, the Poona veteran, came next and began with a couple off Murad. A single by Pardeshi off Aziz sent up ten after fifteen minutes' play. Three later Murad's delivery to Deodhar hit the wickets going off the batsman's pads. (13—2—4).

SECOND WICKET STAND.

The Hindu skipper, Vithal, joined Pardeshi who scored two successive fours off Aziz, one of which was a boundary. Vithal sent Murad to point for four. Azimkhan relieved Aziz at 25 and Vithal sent up the third decade by hitting the bowler to the off boundary. Azimkhan had not yet got into his swing, his balls falling too far away from the wicket and his last was a "wide-ball." Pardeshi put up his 20 at 11-15 and Vithal got into double figures in the next ball both off Azim. The Aligarh man Wazir Ali replaced Murad. Vithal sent Azim's last ball to the press tent and after a few singles half a century was signalled at twenty minutes after eleven. An hour's play brought the Hindus 60 runs. Singles were the order for the most part with an occasional two or three. Pardeshi was by now quite used to the Mahomedan bowling which except for Murad's early success did not amount to much Azimkhan was being punished by Pardeshi while Wazir Ali's high deliveries did not have their intended effect. At 69 Sheik Dina succeeded Azimkhan at the Police Court end. Soon after Pardeshi reached 40 by getting a single off Wazir to point. At 73 Wazir missed the Hindu skipper at slips when the latter was only 23.

PARDESHI'S HALF CENTURY.

The batsmen now played with great ease and confidence and the scoring was fairly fast. Pardeshi was given a life by Aziz at slips when 46. At 12-10 Pardeshi reached his half century with a single off Dina and Vithal completed his 30 in the next ball. At this stage Murad resumed bowling at the pavilion end succeeding Wazir. Runs mostly came in singles now, Vithal once sending Sheik to point for four. The first century was signalled at 12-20, Pardeshi being 53 and Vithal 35.

VITHAL REACHES 50.

Vithal who had come in at 11 a.m. was scoring fast with ones and twos, his off strokes being well placed. Pardeshi was inclined to be erratic, but fortunately for him Dina's balls were out of his reach. At 1-16 Aziz was again given a turn with the ball and in the next over Hasan Shah relieved Wazir at the pavilion end. The Mahomedan skipper placed his men along the boundary line anticipating a hard hit but the Hindus sneaked singles. The batsmen were now quite at home and Vithal reached his 50 at 5 minutes before lunch time. The last over of the morning brought no more runs and the score board showed 127 runs for two wickets, the not-outs Pardeshi and Vithal being 66 and 50 respectively.

PLAY AFTER LUNCH.

On resumption Sheik bowled from the Police Court end and Pardeshi got a single in this over. With a brace off Azim to mid off the same batsman sent up 130 after which third ball was caught behind the wicket off Azimkhan's. His 69 was made in two hours and 30 minutes. Except for the chance at 46 he had played a fine game. (131—3—69).

The Nagpur terror, Naidu, joined his captain and scored a single off Azim. Vithal also scored one and next drove Sheik to long for four. A couple of singles by each registered 140 when Naidu began to liven up things with a boundary off Azim. His next turn to leg gave him four which completed 150. Sheik's next over brought five runs and Murad took charge relieving Azimkhan at 156. Vithal put up his sixth decade at 2-30 getting a single to point off Dina. At 161 Hasan Shah succeeded Sheik and Naidu ran a single off his third. Vithal added a single in the same over making the total 170. The Mahomedan bowlers were not very easy to score off but lacked variety. Vithal in pulling to leg Murad's leg break, hit his own wicket at 172. Vithal had played a little over three hours and his 64 included five 4's. (172—4—64). The third pair had realized 121 runs in a little over two hours.

3 WICKETS THROWN AWAY.

L. P. Jai now partnered Naidu and opened his account with a turn to leg for four off Murad. Naidu in the next over added two successive fours off Hasan sending up 180 on the board and followed up with a single. Azimkhan and Barodawalla stood on either side of the pavilion screen when Naidu faced Murad in whose over two more runs were added. Naidu scored a boundary behind the wicket off Hasan and another in the same over sending up the nineteenth decade. In the following over Jai was leg-before-wicket to Murad which decision was accepted with a slight murmur. (194—5—6)

Four runs later Naidu in taking hesitating call from Shivram the next man was run out. Naidu had played a merry innings of 44 which was made in less than an hour and contained five fours. (199—6—44).

A single by Shivram sent up 200 on the board at 3-10 p.m. and V. A. Dalvi, the next batsman, began his score by hitting Murad to the off boundary. Sheik relieved Hasan at the free end and in his third ball Dalvi was caught at point by Contractor. (208—7—5).

S. S. Joshi of Aligarh College batted next and scored one off Sheik. Wazir then missed Shivram at mid on, when the latter was only 3. Joshi added two more in the same over. Shivram was unsuccessful in his attempt to hit Murad in whose third ball he was nearly caught by the third man. S. S. Joshi faced Murad who got behind his defence with a good leg break. (223—8—8).

S. M. Joshi was the tenth man and scored one behind the wicket in Sheik's fifth ball. Runs came very slowly, Joshi being too slow on his feet. Shivram was not quite sure of himself yet and in six overs only 6 runs were added to the total, one being a boundary by Joshi. 230 was put up at 2-50 p.m. and a turn to leg by Joshi off Aziz gave four which made 10 for Joshi. In Murad's over Shivram scored a couple and several single were added. The last ball however was fatal to Joshi who was leg-before-wicket. The teams now adjourned for tea (241-9-13.)

AFTER TEA.

Play was resumed at 4-15 p.m. Chandarana facing Murad and scored a single. Azim Khan bowled to Shivram from the free end and gave away one. The next ball Chandarana swung to leg and a single resulted. The batsmen continued to score ones when the Hindu left hander tipped Murad's fast ball to the boundary sending 250 on the board. Shivram next lifted Azim to long, following up with a single. Four runs were added Erfani missing and Chandarana with a turn to leg for four reached double figures. Shivram swung his bat and pulling Murad to leg and 270 was signalled at 4-30 p.m. When Sheik relieved Azim at the Police Court end, Rana scored a brace off Sheik's first ball. Shivram stepped for Murad's slow balls and lifted to long getting only one and Chandarana added three more in the same over. The batsmen scored quickly with ones and twos and Contractor found it difficult to place his men behind the wicket as Chandarana unconsciously placed wherever there was no one.

At 278 Hasan Shah bowled from the Gymkhana end and Shivram drove him for a single to the off. Chandarana sneaked a single making up 280 and Shivram scored a boundary at square leg. Chandarana tipped for four behind the wicket and Shivram lifted Hasan to the pavilion for six. In the next ball he was caught by Contractor while skying Hasan's spin.

The Hindus finished their first knock at 4-45 p.m., with 294 runs, Chandarana remaining not out with 26 (294-10-35.)

MAHOMEDAN FIRST INNINGS.

Irfani and Azim Khan opened the Mahomedan innings at 5 p.m., the latter facing Rana who bowled from the free end. Azim managed to start off with one and faced Joshi in the next over. Joshi's last two balls cost 4 runs each, Azim being responsible for the square leg hits. Irfani scored two off Rana sending up 10 after as many minutes' play. Joshi's spin to Azim fell a bit short of Deodhar's reach after which the batsman was more careful. No more runs were scored and when the stumps were drawn the board showed 11 runs, Azim and Irfani being not out with 2 and 9 respectively.

HINDUS—1st Innings.

	Runs.
K G Pardeshi c Erfani b Azimkhan	69
J G Navle b Murad	5
D B Deodhar b Murad	4
P Vithal self-out	64
C K Naidu run out	44
L P Jai l-b-w	6
P Shivram c Contractor b Hasan	35
V D Dalvi c Contractor b Sheik	5
S S Joshi b Murad	8
S M Joshi b Murad	23
M H Chandarana not out	23
Extras	18
Total	294

MAHOMEDANS—1st Innings.

	Runs.
Azim Khan batting	9
P. B. Irfani batting	2
Total (for no wicket)	11

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

HINDUS—1st Innings.

	O	R	M	W
Murad	32	71	6	6
Hasan Shah	8.2	37	0	1
Aziz Khan	9	28	1	0
Azim Khan	13	47	2	1
Bowled one "wide-ball".				
Wazir Ali	14	38	1	0
Shaik Dina	24	55	4	1

PURSE TO PARSI BATSMEN.

Mr. Nusserwanji E. Engineer of the Precious Cinema will present Messrs. F. Kapadia and P. H. Daruwalla the last Parsi pair with a purse of Rs. 101 each for their brilliant display on Wednesday.

POLO AT JHANSI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABED, Dec. 4.

Olympic meets have been held at Allahabad and Bareilly. At Allahabad, prizes were distributed by Mrs. K. N. Knox, the Collector's wife.

At Jhansi the finals of the Bechtler Polo Tournament resulted in a win for the Equitation School who won against Poona Horse by four goals to three. Lord Rawlinson was present.

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Bombay, Thursday Dec. 6.

Mr. J. Muller, Consul for Sweden at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 12th November 1923.

Mr. J. T. Turner to be Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, vice Mr. C. J. W. Mayne, C.I.E., retired.

Mr. A. F. Clarke, on termination of the temporary appointment of Deputy Superintendent of Police held by him, to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police with effect from the 28th October 1923 in one of the existing vacancies in the cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police remaining unfilled and to continue to do duty as Deputy Superintendent of Police at Ahmedabad, pending further orders.

Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., on deputation, or pending further orders.

Mr. G. C. Shannon, I.C.S., to act as District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. P. E. Percival, I.C.S., on deputation, or pending further orders.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Bijapur, vice Mr. R. S. Broomfield, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. G. Maxwell-Gumbhta to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, on probation, and to be under training.

Mr. G. S. Guhagarkar, a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Ratnagiri, is appointed under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class, in that district.

Mr. A. E. Caffin to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, on probation, and to be under training.

Mr. J. E. V. Mason to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, on probation, and to be under training.

Mr. J. Hobson to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, on probation, and to be under training.

Captain H. R. Playfair, Captain H. P. O. Sullivan, Mr. N. M. Kamte, Captain C. H. de V. Moss, and Captain F. R. Ommanney, Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, passed an examination in law according to the Lower Standard on the 22nd October 1923.

The first candidate passed the examination with credit.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S. on return from leave, to be Revenue Officer, Lloyd Barrage and Canals Project.

Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service at Bombay, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and eleven days combined with leave on half average pay for three months and nineteen days with effect from the 1st March 1924, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr. C. R. Watkins, C.I.E., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, is transferred from Bombay to Madras, with effect from the 15th November 1923.

Mr. G. L. Steele to act as Deputy Commissioner of Salt and Excise, Southern Division, vice Mr. R. L. Sinclair, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. E. Pereira to be Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, C.C., temporarily, vice H. W. Starte, proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. K. B. Kotwal, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, to the Imperial Forest Service, in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. D. J. Navani.

A new post has been created in the Bombay Educational Service in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona, and Mr. V. V. Sathaye, Personal Assistant to the Educational Inspector, has been appointed therto with effect from 1st October 1923.

Mr. W. B. Joglekar, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, East Khandesh and officiating Deputy Educational Inspector, East Khandesh, to be officiating Personal Assistant to the Eductional Inspector, Bombay Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. D. R. Bapat or pending further orders.

Miss R. Navalkar, officiating Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months with effect from 1st April 1924, or any subsequent date on which she avails herself of it. The Educational Inspector, Bombay Division, to hold charge of the office of Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Bombay and Northern Division, in addition to his own duties, during the period intervening between the departure of Miss R. Navalkar on leave and the taking over charge by Mrs. F. L. Stockbridge of the post of Inspectress.

Mr. A. R. Kagal as an Assistant Inspector of Factories.

Mr. P. M. Desai, L.R.C.S. (Eng), L.F.C.P. (Lond.), D.M.R.E. (Cantab.) to be Professor of Electro-Therapeutics at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, with effect from the 1st October 1923 for a period up to 30th April 1924.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Executive Engineers on probation in the Indian Service of Engineers and provisionally posted to the Bombay Presidency:—

Mr. Cecil James Rae, B.E. (Civil).

Mr. Harbhagwandas Pribhdas Mathrani, B. Sc. (Eng.), Edin.

2. Both the officers are posted to Sind.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, C.I.E., to be Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, from the 1st June 1923, his services are permanently placed at the disposal of that Government and his name removed from the Bombay List, with effect from that date.

As Mr. H. H. M. Spink, A. M. Inst. C. E., Executive Engineer, has been invalided by the Medical Board at the India Office, he is permitted to retire from His Majesty's service with effect from the 16th July 1923, i. e., at the end of the combined leave sanctioned.

Mr. W. S. Johnstone, A. M. Inst. C. E., B. Sc. (Eng.), Glas., to act as Executive Engineer, Sholapur District (vice Mr. S. R. Perfect, Executive Engineer, proceeded on leave), in addition to his own duties as Acting Executive Engineer, Bijapur District.

Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, L. C. E., Executive Engineer, to retire from the service with effect from the 27th February 1924 on which date he attains the age of 55 years.

AGRICULTURAL OUT LOOK.

Standing crops are in fair to good condition except in parts of Gujrat, Deccan, Karnatak, Kathiawar, Kolhapur, and Southern Maratha Country States where they are suffering for want of sufficient moisture. Harvesting of kharif crops is nearing completion. Picking of cotton is in progress in parts of Sind, Deccan and Kathiawar. Rabi sowing continues in places where there is sufficient moisture. Supply of water for drinking was generally sufficient. Water for irrigation was adequate except in parts of Gujrat. Supply of fodder was generally adequate except in parts of Nawabshah, Broach, Satara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts and Kathiawar, Baroda, Palanpur and Kolhapur States. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food grains were fluctuating. The quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

Sind—3 per cent above normal to 50 per cent. below normal.

	Percentage below normal.
Gujrat	14 to 45
Konkan	30 to 42
Deccan	27 to 50
Karnatak	35 to 50

WEST END CINEMA.

"THEODORA,"

A vision of dazzling splendour is the magnificent film "Theodora" which is the great attraction this week at the West End Cinema. It is the love story of a circus dancer who successfully enchanted an Emperor and became the most powerful, and the most hated woman in the land.

The locale is the ancient kingdom of Byzantium on the shores of the Bosphorus, where Constantinople now stands.

"Theodara" is certainly one of the most stupendous films ever presented to the public of Bombay. The pomp and circumstance connected with the imperial court of the Caesars amaze one with their splendour and voluptuous luxury. Here are scenes of magnitude and opulence which leave one dumbfounded. The elegance of the richly ornamented buildings with their carved pillars and mosaic floors, the beautiful gardens skirting the golden stretches of the Bosphorus, all create a wonderful impression on the spectator. In strange contrast are the streets of the city with their teeming masses whose very lives are governed by the whim of the Emperor. The fierce passions of love and hatred which surge through the breasts of the court officials, the riotous intrigue which envelopes everybody always dogging the footsteps of a weakening monarch held under the dominant sway of his low-born consort, who flinging aside the irksome restrictions of the court, disguises herself and uses her fascinating, but dangerous, beauty as an aid to numerous liasons among the proletariat.

The first six parts are being screened this week depicting the dramatic rise of Theodora her autocratic reign and life of frenzied love at the court the gradual development of the conspiracy against the Emperor, the capture of one of the plotters, who in the dreaded torture-chamber is just about to reveal the names of his accomplices when Theodora, who is present, kills him before the fatal confession passes his lips.

The second, and concluding, six parts will be screened on Saturday and during the following week.

"Theodora" is a marvel of the screen which no cinema-lover can afford to miss.

INQUEST ON KASTOORCHAND MILL TRAGEDY.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Beramji Dadabhai Udwadia (38) employed as a Sizing Master in the Kastoorchand Mill who died on the 15th of November of effects of injuries inflicted on his head by a mill hand in the mill on the 27th September last under circumstances already appeared in these columns.

Mr. Jamshed B. Kapadia, pleader appeared on behalf of the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. Hubert Taylor, Assistant Weaving Master, Kastoorchand Mill, said he was not at the mill when the deceased was assaulted. He was away as usual, for his tiffin, and saw nothing when he returned. He tried to get information about the assault and was told by another Sizing Master that he had got some information from Suleman Bakridin, who was a sizing mixer in the mill. Suleman himself did not say anything to witness nor did witness get information from anyone else.

Examined by Mr. Kapadia, witness said, the name of Sizing Master was Karsondas Kanji. The deceased was in the Currimbhoy Mills for five years. He was brought to fill a vacancy not to make improvements. Deceased did make some improvements. He was not liked by the workmen because he was strict. About ten days before the 27th of September the men had tried to assault the deceased. The men would not work when the deceased was present and special police were stationed at the mill on the 24th, 25th and 26th September. Witness did not know under whose instructions they were removed. Witness did not know for how many days the Head Clerk attended the mill after the assault but he does not come now. Sizer No. 6 Ramchandra has not been to the mill since the assault was committed.

Questioned by Deputy Inspector Colonna, witness said there was no special police on the 24th, 25th and 26th September. Witness did not notice them. He misunderstood the learned pleaders. The police were stationed at the mill from the 28th September. The Head Clerk left after he had some words with Mr. Watts, but witness did not know whether he resigned or was discharged. Witness did not remember seeing any police outside the mill compound before the assault.

After some more witnesses were examined the jury returned a verdict that the death was due to blood poisoning following injuries inflicted by a person unknown to the jury at the Kastoorchand Mill on the 27th September.

The Madras Government have definitely abandoned the proposal for the abolition of the Cuddapah District.—(A. P.)

Mr. P. Sheridan, late General Traffic Manager of the East Indian Railway, has been appointed to fill the post on the Railway Board recently vacated by Sir E. A. S. Bell. It is expected that Mr. Sheridan will assume the charge of his duties early in January. Mr. Richards who has temporarily held the charge of the appointment proceeds on leave preparatory to retirement.

ARMCO INGOT IRON.

PRIVATE SHOW AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

At the Empire Theatre on Thursday a private show was given before a selected and representative gathering, illustrating the various processes of manufacturing the Armco Ingot Irons. At the outset the genesis of the new product and the various processes relating to its manufacture were explained at length and in an interesting manner too. It was explained clearly that the Armco Ingot Iron is more nearly a pure iron than any other commercial iron, being more dense in structure and containing very small amount of impurities. Its wonderful superiority in rust-resisting qualities is but one of the several uses in which this iron has won first place in the modern industrial world. On the screen were put an aeroplane view of the American Rolling Mill Co.'s Works, the Blast Furnaces, the huge magnets used to load and unload the pig iron, the Laboratories where the Raw material and furnace products are analysed, the charging machines in connection with the open Hearth Furnaces, manufacture of iron bars and sheets and various other processes including annealing. A large number of college-going youth were permitted to view the pictures whose educative value cannot be under-rated.

On behalf of the agents in India—Messrs. William Jacks and Co.—a cordial invitation was extended to Engineers interested in the products of the American Rolling Mill Co., and if anyone went on a visit to the United States, to make a point of visiting the Company's works. It was announced that the products of the Company—particularly the iron sheets had already found a place in the Indian Market.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held on Thursday afternoon to consider the budget estimates for 1924-25. Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding.

Consideration was given to the item of repairs and maintenance under the head of Roads and Overbridges estimated at Rs. 540,000 and in which provision of Rs. 400,000 was made for materials.

Mr. Jamnadas moved for a reduction of Rs. 50,000 which was agreed to, 5 voting for it and 3 against it. The sum of Rs. 38,000 was then budgetted for materials.

The Committee next considered the item of Rs. 900,000 provided for ordinary repairs and maintenance to roads in which Rs. 275,000 were provided for labour and Rs. 425,000 for materials.

Mr. Baman Behram moved for a reduction of Rs. 25,000 in labour charges, but this proposition on being put to the vote was lost. He had maintained that labour was now cheaper than before.

Mr. Jamnadas next proposed a reduction of Rs. 50,000 in materials so as to bring the amount to Rs. 375,000.

Mr. Meyer said that if they looked to the actuals for 1922-23 they would find Rs. 725,984-6-11 were provided for it.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas said that they had complaints about road repairs and since materials were cheaper they would reduce the item by at least some decent sum.

On the proposition being put to the vote, 5 voted for it and 3 against it and it was carried, the reduction being agreed to.

The Committee then adjourned till Friday at 9-30 p.m.

SANDHURST MILITARY COLLEGE.

SELECTION OF INDIAN CANDIDATES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The following six Indian candidates have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst and will attend the course commencing on 1st February 1924:—Nausherwan Khan son of Honorary Captain Sardar Bahadur Gul Nawaz Khan, late of 18th K. G. O. Lancers, Narinjan Singh, son of late Subadar Sardar Pritam Singh, late of 23rd Sikh Pioneers, Echnudhri Laljit Singh son of Chaudhri Mukhtiar Singh Jagirdar Meerut district, Lakhindar Singh son of late Sardar Dharam Singh, landlord, district Gujranwala, Chair-ud-din Muhammad Indries son of Nawab Yar Gang Bahadur, Divisional Commissioner, Hyderabad (Deccan,) Nalik Tara Chand Batra son of Lala Bhagwan Dass Batra, landlord, Sargatha district.

ECHO OF CALCUTTA ORPHANAGE COLLAPSE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 5.

Before the additional Chief Presidency Magistrate the trial commenced of Nagendranath Sinha, builder and contractor who is charged with causing death of 42 inmates of Calcutta Mohammedan Orphanage which collapsed in June 26th by rash and negligent act, namely the alleged careless supervision of construction of a portion of the building.

The death has taken place at Etawah of Dewan Bahadur Sir Chaube Raghunath Das, Dewan of Kotah State. His eldest son, Pandit Beshambar Nath of the U. P. Civil Service will succeed him in the office.—A. P.

Raja Surajpal Singh of Awagarh, an Independent candidate, has been declared elected for the U. P. Provincial Council his opponent Rai Indsanarain having with drawn.—(A. P.)

At the last opium sale at Calcutta 350 chests of Benares Opium were sold for Rs. 15,90,250; the highest price per chest being Rs. 4,545 and the lowest Rs. 4,540.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt (Swarajist) has been elected to the Legislative Assembly by the Burdwan Division non-Mahomedan rural constituency.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Public protest meeting re. Address to retiring Governor, Chowpatty, 6 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament:—Hindus vs. Mahomedans 10-30 to 1, and 2 to 5-15.

Bombay Races—First race begins at 1-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

S. S. "Maloja" with English Mail leaves at 2 p.m.

Monthly meeting of B. P. C. C., Krishna Building, 6 p.m.

Quadrangular Cricket Tournament—Hindus vs. Mahomedans, 10-30 to 1 and 2 to 5-15.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood: Public Lecture by Mr. G. S. Arundale on "The League of Youth" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

SUNDAY, December 9.

General meeting of members of Journalists' Association, Bombay Presidency Association Rooms, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Quadrangular Cricket: The finals.

S. S. "Dongola" with English mails expected at 8-30 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Dec. 7 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 8 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 59m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 9 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 0m., Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 10 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 0m. Sunset 6h. 1m.
Dec. 11 (Tue.) Sunrise 7h. 1m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 12 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 2 m. Sunset 6h. 2m.
Dec. 13 (Thu.) Sunrise 7h. 2m. Sunset 6h. 3m.

THE RETIRING GOVERNOR.

TODAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, City Khilafat Committee, Municipal Nationalist Party and Swarajya Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Chowpatty Sands. Prominent speakers will address the meeting on the administration of the retiring Governor Sir George Lloyd. A procession will then be formed which will proceed to Madhav Bag.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special Jury who are summoned for the current Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this Friday afternoon at 3-30 o'clock.

L18292

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan "Macneil" arrived London on the afternoon of the 4th.

The P and O Mail Steamer "Kashmir" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 4-30 a.m. on the 6th instant.

The outward P and O Mail Steamer "Moldavia" with the mails from London of the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2-30 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The B. I. s s "Domala" which left London on 23rd ultimo arrived Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 1-30 p.m. the same day.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains uncharged at 6 per cent.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lourenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. "Umzinto" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 14th instant.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Prof. Geddes will deliver his eighth lecture on "the study of contemporary civilisation" to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. in the Royal Institute of Science, Esplanade Road Entrance (next to Elphinstone College.) The lecture is open to the public.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

There will be a fortnightly meeting at Vaidya Raj Jadavji Tricumji's Dispensary Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Friday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) when Dr. Suryaprakash will speak on "Ayurvedic Substitute for Ergot."

CATHOLIC STUDENTS UNION, BOMBAY.

Under the auspices of the Union, Rev. Fr. D. Berenguer, S. J. will deliver a lantern lecture on "The Universal Mediation of Mary" at the St. Xavier's College Hall to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Volunteers of the above Corps are required to be present in Khadi uniform on the Chowpatti Sands this evening at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday) at the public meeting.

ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBITION.

The special feature of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood to-morrow (Saturday) will be the water-paintings by Indian ladies and those who desire to draw these paintings are earnestly requested to communicate with the Secretaries (on New Queens Road, Chaupaty) immediately to enable them to arrange the necessary conveniences for them.

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. G. S. Arundale will deliver a public lecture on "The League of Youth" at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

THE INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

The [illegible] quarterly general meeting of the Chamber will be held on Saturday (the 15th inst.) at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Chamber, 20, Bank Street, Fort.

THE ZOROASTRIAN BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Brotherhood, a public lecture will be delivered in English on "Religion and the different attitudes of the present day Parsis towards it", by Naibi-Dastur Rustomji Edalji Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort on Sunday the 9th December 1923 at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.). Professor Revd. Fr. R. Zimmermann S. J. has kindly consented to take the chair

ROADS CLOSED FOR TRAFFIC.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay writes: As Their Excellencies the Governor and the Hon. Lady Lloyd will drive in State from the Race course on Friday the 7th instant, the public are informed that Haines Road north of the B.B. and C.I. Railway level crossing Junction Road and Clerk Road west of the level crossing will be closed for traffic between 5-40 p.m. and 6-25 p.m

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A PUBLIC MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the B. P. C. C., The City Khilafat Committee, The Swarajya Party, The Nationalist Municipal Party

WILL BE HELD

AT 6 P. M.

TO-DAY

AT

CHOWPATI

TO

CONDEMN THE ADMINISTRATION OF

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

Members of all the Political, Commercial and other Associations in the City as well as the public are invited to attend.

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7 (1923.
(637th Day of Mahatma' Imprisonment.

AN ENEMY OF THE REFORMS.

The evidence submitted before the Lee Commission on Wednesday by the Bombay branches of the I. C. S. Association and the European Government Servants throws an instructive sidelight on the amazing speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the session of the Associated Chambers of Commerce. Apart from the fact that the speech was a farrago of economic fallacies, special pleading and half-truths, it was, it is now clear, part and parcel of the campaign which the members of the Civil Service have organised to exploit the Lee Commission with a view to preserve their present privileged position of power and profit. The witnesses before the Commission made no secret of the fact that His Excellency has been their most powerful protagonist and, encouraged by him, they have put forward extravagant and impertinent demands in terms which strike at the roots of representative Government. We shall deal with the demands later on. Meanwhile we ask what steps the Lee Commission has taken to mark its disapproval of the amazingly unconstitutional manner in which His Excellency sought to prejudge the issue before it. Sir George Lloyd is the Representative in this Presidency of His Majesty's Government who have appointed the Commission. His attempt publicly to influence the decision of the Commission must, therefore, be characterised as a most improper one deserving of sharp reproof at the hands of His Majesty's Government. The public will await with interest the action which the latter may take in the matter. As far as the people of this Presidency are concerned, this latest manifestation of His Excellency's "solicitude" for their interests will merely confirm them in their conviction that in him they have one of the most uncompromising opponents of India's national aspirations and the latest recruit to the Sydenham-O'Dwyer clique in England.

Coming to the evidence of the Bombay Civilians and European Servants, it is merely one more illustration of the intransigeance and selfishness which now characterise the attitude of the official world. In part this is a direct result of the flouting by the Government of India and the Secretary of State of the decision of the Assembly rejecting the proposal for a Commission of Enquiry. Not only is there no evidence in the statement submitted by the Civil Service that they recognise the financial distress of the country, mainly the result of their own mismanagement of the people's money, but there is also a deliberate disregard of the fact that they are living in a new era in which, according to the mandate of Parliament, their attitude and activities must be such as to help to hasten and not to delay the advent of Self-Government. The Bombay Civilians, in common with Civilians in the United Provinces who have so far given evidence before the Commission, demand protection of the Secretary of State, through statutory guarantees, because from the speeches of publicists and writings in the Press, they feel that they would not "for one moment be safe in the hands of any assembly composed of Indian politicians!" The demand, to put it simply, is that the Civilians should be independent not only of the Ministers and political heads of Departments, but also of the Government of India. How under such an arrangement representative Government is to grow in India the Civilians do not explain. Their deliberate ignoring of this vital factor shows how hollow is their claim that they are anxious to help in the working of the Reforms and that they should indulge in the truculent language used by them about Ministers, members of the Legislature and the Government of India shows how unreal the Reforms themselves are.

If the claim of the Civilians that they are anxious to help Indians to attain self-government were genuine they would put faith in India. So far as their financial grievances are concerned, the Indian people are anxious to see the reasonable demands of the Civilians equitably adjusted according to the capacity of the country. There is no desire on their part to be unfair to the Civilians or to sweat them. What is an adequate salary to be paid is a matter which can easily be solved by experts strictly on business basis. But the country cannot accept the relevancy of other extraneous factors such as the loss of power or the curtailment of prospects of promotion, in the determination of this question. Nor can the country accept an arrangement under which the Civilians refuse to be the servants of the people's representatives in every respect.

THE REPUBLIC AND ISLAM.

The tendency in some quarters to treat the Turkish Republic as an un-Islamic phenomenon, radically opposed to the ideals of our Khilafat movement, finds no echo in the Muslim Press of Egypt, a country anything but deficient in Islamic feeling. It is pointed out that total prohibition of strong drink was ordered within a few days of the proclamation of the Republic—a step, in strict accordance with Islamic law, which was never even contemplated under the despotism which some of our mentors appear perversely to regard as the golden age of Islam! One may admit that it was hardly possible under the despotism, owing to the presence of a number of autonomous Christian communities, who drank as if intoxication were an article of their belief, and the support given to those communities by foreign Powers. But the fact that the very first enactment of the new Republican regime was the prohibition of the traffic in strong drink throughout the Turkish realm, although a source of revenue, is sufficient to disprove the charge that that regime is un-Islamic in its tendencies. The Egyptian Press was loud in praise of the enactment, precisely on account of its Islamic nature.

Now the Egyptian daily paper, *Al-Akhbar*, when commenting upon the constitution of the People's Party, of which Mustafa Kemal Pasha is the President, and which the journal obviously regards as the virtual constitution of the new Republic, points out another great advance upon the old regime towards the original and true tradition of Islam. A clause in the constitution of the new party lays it down that "no person, family, community or vested interest" is henceforth to be held to be outside the law. One's natural first thought on reading such a clause was of the Christian communities of old in Turkey, and the various foreign interests which by virtue of the capitulations were placed effectively outside the law. But the Turkish correspondent of *Al-Akhbar* points out another bearing of the stipulation. Under the old constitution of the Ottoman Empire the person of the Sultan-Khalifa was held to be outside the law, and in effect his whole immediate entourage claimed immunity from the regulations which were binding upon every other Muslim. That privileged position and immunity as regards conduct was, as *Al-Akhbar* points out, absolutely against the high example of the Holy Prophet, who was "foremost in obedience to the law which he himself proclaimed," and of his first Khalifas. It applauds the declaration of the Turkish People's Party, which it regards as proof that the party, which now governs Turkey absolutely, is resolved to give effect to "the whole charter of Islamic rights and liberty."

The chief need for the progress of the Muslims of the World is that the great truths of Islam should be translated into modern terms intelligible to the modern peoples, and that a great example of Islam in practice in a modern State should be provided. The Turks are engaged upon this necessary work of translation and rebuilding many of them consciously—as witness the unprecedented vogue in Turkey of the late Said Halim Pasha's book "Islamlashmaq" (Islamise), which gave the impetus to the idea of the republic. They are only human; they will make mistakes; but they are honest and will learn from their mistakes and errors. Considering the vast importance of the work which it has undertaken and the difficulty and delicacy of that work, the Muslims of the world ought to have patience with the new Turkish Republic, and use every effort to assist it to become the model of the New Republic of Islam, in which all Muslims are to be included under the Khalifa's flag.

CURRENCY AND POLITICS.

On a resolution advising the maintenance of the *status quo* in currency matters at the Conference of the Associated Chambers, Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member of the Government of India, delivered a long, and almost impassioned speech in defence of the Government policy of drift. We find it difficult, however, to associate ourselves whole-heartedly with the facile platitudes to which Sir Basil treated his audience inasmuch as even in these highly technical matters, the Government of India have never entirely and exclusively considered the interests of India. And in currency matters particularly, an action calculated to be in the direct interest of this country may quite conceivably be against the interests of Britain, or vice versa. Sir Basil would have us forget the disastrous blunder of three years ago; and yet gives no indication of his Government having learnt a lesson, or being prepared to reform. All advantages of the proposed sale of gold from the reserve against an equivalent purchase of sterling securities vanish into nothing,—and Sir Basil ought to know it—against the cardinal objection to introducing or holding foreign securities at all in our Paper Currency Reserve. This is a direct invitation to the devil to tempt, and we have yet to be convinced that the Government of which Sir Basil is such a leading light are proof against temptation.

The Finance Member's remarks were the more exceptionable as he has needlessly, to our thinking, confused on the one hand the purpose of all reserves and on the other the object and nature of the Gold Standard and the Paper Currency Reserves. We will not charge Sir Basil with any *arriere pensie* in bringing about such a confusion; but we must point out that while the Paper Currency Reserve—and that only—is intended and must be designed to safeguard the stability of the internal value of the rupee, the Gold Standard Reserve, and that only, was meant and ought to have been kept for the stability of the international or exchange value of the rupee. The transfers between the two have never commended themselves to the Indian public, since such transfers have really engendered the confusion we are fighting against. But these transfers, even when suffered, were tolerated simply as a matter of convenience; they cannot be made to eclipse the fundamental distinction between the two reserves and their different objects and nature. The internal and external parity of the rupee may be interdependent and mutually acting and reacting upon one another. But even that does not furnish a reason for the deliberate confusion between two distinct reserves and their objects which Sir Basil has so compendiously elaborated.

The sum total of the Finance Member's remarks amounts to—drift. He recognises, indeed, the need for a gold standard in India; but, strangely enough, overlooks the necessary corollary of that gold standard viz., Gold Currency in India with a free gold mint. We do not gather, from his speech, that the Government's unwillingness to take any action in the currency policy to-day is due to any determination to introduce a gold standard *with* a gold currency so that this perennial mischief of fixing and revising the ratio between the rupee and gold or sterling should be avoided once for all. And until that is done, all the evils Sir Basil complains of will accumulate in ever more distressing degrees.

Notes of the Day.

The Master's Voice.

"Mr. Lloyd George in a speech in South London said that to scrap Free Trade would bring the Empire crashing to the ground and London with it." Thus Reuter in a message which we published yesterday. We have no doubt but that the delirious utterance was cheered deliriously by an audience in delirium. It is perhaps unfair to carp at such an utterance to such an audience. It reminds one somewhat of that other Celtic utterance: "I smell a rat. I see it brewing in the air, and if it be not quickly nipped in the bud it will cause a conflagration which will drown all Europe in its debris." But to Indian readers of the Reuter's message we would point out that if the Empire is to be regarded as a tree, or a building, or a factory chimney (anything that can come crashing down) Free Trade was never its root or foundation or in any way essential to its growth or structure. It was a hardy growth, or a substantial building, long before Free Trade was heard or thought of. It is also, we believe, a fact that Cobden said, when advocating the first Free Trade legislation, that if within a short number of years every European country had not followed England's example and espoused Free Trade, he would regard his whole idea as a failure. Mr. Lloyd George as a Liberal follows Cobden, we must suppose, but as a late Conservative or Coalitionist he follows Cecil Rhodes! The Empire has never espoused the doctrine of Free Trade, much less practised it. And it is difficult to see how anything which can be "scrapped" so easily could "bring the Empire crashing to the ground and London with it." Is London with the Empire then suspended in the air by means of Free Trade? Or what exactly is the image which Mr. Lloyd George beheld with his mind's eye? A pretty little puzzle for our readers!

Electoral Reforms in England.

Yesterday we remarked that if the Liberals and Labour people came to power in England, one of their first acts would be to make such electoral changes as would prevent the Conservative Party from coming to power again with a minority on the total votes polled throughout the country. It would not be the first time that the Liberal Party has tried by extending the franchise or reshuffling the electoral units to keep the Conservatives for ever out of power. Gladstone tried it on two celebrated occasions; but on each occasion the success of the expedient was but momentary; and in a very little while the Conservatives were back in power again. There is one thing that no party will do, and that is undertake a genuine, radical and democratic electoral reform, for to do so would be to wreck the party system. And so long as the party system is maintained, there will always be a chance for every party, though none for the expression of the real judgment of the people, in a general election. Such a reform would be quite easy. One need only make it illegal under heavy penalties for any person, not a candidate, to canvass for votes or for any group of persons to conspire together to impose a certain programme on the country, outside Parliament or for any outside group to seek to influence a constituency in the choice of candidates, a list of whom—all persons resident in the constituency qualified by a certain eminence in local service—should be posted up on churches, chapels, town halls and police stations in the same way as the present jury lists; and the thing is done. But neither the Liberals nor the Labour Party (with all their ardour for electoral reform) will ever do it any more than the Conservatives. We remember once expressing wonder why manhood franchise had not been adopted by all parties because it was so obviously simpler than the present system and would cost the country less. A party agent, who was present, rounded on us with the words: "Are you aware, Sir, that there are more than three hundred thousand people *living* on the intricacies of the present franchise?" And then there is the auditing of party funds, for daring to suggest which Hilaire Belloc was elbowed out of Parliament. Mr. Belloc was a Liberal, we would remind our Indian readers, who seem to have some strange ideas concerning Liberals, and he was turned out by the strength of feeling in that party against real reform.

Mr. Andrews on Dr. Sapru's Achievement.

There are few persons who have rendered greater service to the cause of Indians abroad than Mr. C. F. Andrews and there are fewer still who have studied the problem of imperial citizenship in all its bearing with greater zeal and disinterestedness than he. His views on the subject, therefore, command respectful attention at the hands of all Indians. It is because this is so, that, with great reluctance, we differ from the views to which, according to Reuter's London correspondent, he gave expression regarding the achievements of Dr. Sapru at the Imperial Conference. Mr. Andrews is convinced of the considerable gain achieved by India as a result of Dr. Sapru's efforts at the Conference. We have shown on previous occasions how Dr. Sapru instead of advancing the cause of India made a surrender of her vital interests and as Reuter's cabled summary gives no indication of the grounds on which Mr. Andrews bases his judgment, we still adhere to our view of the matter. One of the most important benefits, according to Mr. Andrews, is that Dr. Sapru's Indian Committee will have direct dealings with the Colonial Office on all Colonial affairs. This is hardly a gain. On the contrary it is inconsistent with the equal imperial status which the Government of India are supposed to enjoy and is calculated to place Indian nationals in the Colonies under the virtual control of the Colonial Office. Where is the reality in the equal imperial status of Government of India if they cannot negotiate on equal terms with the Dominion Governments except through the Colonial Office?

Bitter Experience.

The Associated Chambers have passed the Bengal Chamber's resolution opposing protection to the steel industry. It is true that the resolution is somewhat modified and by way of grace protection through bounties is permitted, but the substance of the opposition still remains. Though the prominent Indian industrialists who at first declined the invitation to attend the Conference of Associated Chambers have not taken the public into confidence as to the understanding under which they were induced to reconsider their decision, we are sure this was not the result which they were led to expect. They attended the meeting in disregard of public feeling and bore the humiliation of listening to the astounding speech of His Excellency. Are they wiser after the bitter experience?

THE ARAB QUESTION.

CERTAIN UNKNOWN FACTORS.

VII.*

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The long-planned Partition of Turkey has benefited no-one but the Turks. It was always an immense mistake from England's point of view; and the Arabic-speaking peoples have assuredly gained nothing by it. France may plume herself upon her Syrian mandate, and the Sharif may fancy himself more majestic as a "king" dependent upon England's bounty than as a Turkish satrap with a palace at Constantinople possessing the respect of the whole Muslim world. The end is obviously not yet written to this chapter of events, and both these seeming beneficiaries still have reason for anxiety. Turkey has unquestionably gained in strength through being shorn of provinces which constituted a perpetual drain upon her manhood and resources. But to strengthen Turkey was not the object of the policy of partition.

Britain's Policy.

We have shown how that policy originally postulated the complete destruction of the Turkish power, and was contingent on the survival of Czarist Russia as the head of the Entente. It is difficult to understand why it was not abandoned immediately upon the fall of Czarist Russia, unless we are to think of the Entente as left without a thinking head by that most fortunate event. There was a weakening of purpose, but no change of policy. Mr. Lloyd George declared that England's purpose in the war was not to deprive the Turks of Constantinople or of their homelands, Thrace and Asia Minor (as everybody now knows that it had been until then, and as it was afterwards), but neither he nor the so-called "Oriental experts" who advised and coached him seem to have realised the value of the policy proclaimed in that announcement. It would have reassured the British Muslims and, in conjunction with the weariness from years of war, would have made the separation of the Arabic-speaking provinces from Turkey easy and effective. The infamous attempt, despite that declaration, to hand Constantinople, Thrace, Gallipoli and Western Anatolia to the Greeks (the secret pact with Venizelos *did* include Constantinople), to give Eastern Anatolia to the Armenians, and to set up a protected State in Kurdistan not only roused the tired Turks to desperate resistance, but roused the sense of Muslim solidarity not only among Indian Muslims as has been suggested, but among all Muslims including those of the Arabic-speaking provinces, where the success of the Turkish patriots was felt among the people as their own success. It would be a great mistake for anybody to suppose that the sense of solidarity with Turkey is dead in Syria or Mesopotamia, Egypt or even Arabia. On the contrary, it is so strong and the reverberation of the late events in Turkey has been so great among the Arabic-speaking peoples that one would be inclined to advocate the rehabilitation of the Ottoman Empire as the best solution of our present difficulties if it were not for Clause I. of the Turkish National Pact which definitely proclaims the independence of the Arab provinces. The Turkish State is stronger and more free without them, but from the British imperial point of view it is infinitely to be regretted that the Ottoman Empire ever was divided. So great is the hold of Turkey still on the Arabic-speaking peoples that if the Powers of Europe were to leave them to their own devices, I have no doubt, but that their next development would be a group of Arabic-speaking republics on the model of the Turkish Republic. The same organisation (that of the Committee of Union and Progress) which was used for rallying the national defence in Turkey's hour of need, ramified all through Syria and Mesopotamia. It would be folly to imagine that the peoples of those countries have altogether lost remembrance of it, or forgotten its ideals—the real cause of all the agitation in those countries just before the war which for the purposes of Entente propaganda was described as "Arab Nationalism." However there is not much prospect, as already said, of England giving self-determination to the peoples. She is much more likely to increase the dignity of "King" Huseyn and his progeny; and the Arabic-speaking

(Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared on 16th, 20th, 23rd, 27th, 30th November and 4th December.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN IN BRITAIN.

EVE OF POLLING DAY.

MORE ROWDYISM: LADY BADLY INJURED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

A further election rowdyism was reported to-day. A Conservative candidate at Newport, Monmouth, Mr. R. J. Clarry and his wife were surrounded by a hostile crowd in the docks district last night Stones and mud were thrown at them and the candidate was kicked on the leg.

Lady Eustace Percy was badly injured last night after a meeting in support of her husband. A crowd of rowdies in the hall interrupted Lord Eustace's speech, a broken cup was thrown on the platform narrowly missing the chairman's face, striking Lady Eustace in the face. After the meeting a dense crowd surrounded Lord Eustace's car and in confusion Lady Percy's right arm was jammed in the door of the car and badly bruised. The crowd jeered and shouted as the car drove off.—Reuter.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN PREVENTED FROM SPEAKING.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Disorderly elements crowded a meeting at Ladywood, Birmingham and prevented a speech of Mr. Neville Chamberlain.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS CANCELLED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

It is announced that Viscount Curzon has cancelled two women's meetings at Battersea "in the interests of public safety owing to numerous threats of extreme violence by Communists and Socialists."—Reuter.

EVE OF POLLING DAY.

PARTIES CONFIDENT OF IMPROVING POSITION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The eve of the polling day finds all the parties confident of improving their positions.

The official Conservative headquarters have declared that given fine weather tomorrow the Conservatives hope not only to maintain a majority, but even to increase it.

It was stated at the Liberal headquarters that canvass had been very encouraging and a great Liberal enthusiasm is reported throughout the country The official declined to make a forecast, but declared if the promises made them were fulfilled everybody was in for a big surprise.

The Labour Headquarters are confident of increasing the Party's representation in Parliament. The official declared there would certainly be 170 Labourites returned and probably more and Labour still would be His Majesty's opposition.

As regards the weather forecast predicting rain and sleet it is believed this will lessen the Tory poll while it will not affect the Labour vote to the same extent.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF TARIFFS ON LONDON WORKERS.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Lloyd George who to-day wound up the Liberal campaign in London by a great meeting at Camberhill in support of Mr. Macnamara and other Liberal candidates in South London and subsequently proceeded to speak at Brighton issued a message to the London electors declaring London, the greatest city in the world was endangered. "She lives by trade as no other city in the world lives by it. If trade is to grow it must be free." The tariffs would deal a deadly blow at the work and wages of the citizens of London.

At Brighton later he said that he was prepared to work, as he had worked before, with anyone who he thought was doing the best to serve the country's interests. There was no country in Europe which paid such high wages as England and there was only one country in Europe that paid wages coming anywhere near those paid in England and that was Holland, which was a free trade country.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN'S POLLING DAY MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Baldwin in a polling day manifesto appeals to fellow-countrymen and women to support him in the fight against unemployment. "I ask this for your own sake and for the sake of the rising generation."—Reuter.

SIR ROBERT HORNE ON TARIFFS

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Sir Robert Horne, speaking at Glasgow to-day, said that the Dominions and Colonies were the only places giving real welcome to British goods. The tariff system would build up a great commerce with the Dominions.—Reuter.

A SHIPBUILDER SUPPORTS GOVT.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Mr. Kylsant, in speech at Southampton, said it was impossible for any business man to ignore the fact that the tariff walls of the foreign countries were steadily rising against Britain throughout the world. The populations of nearly all those foreign countries were fully employed while over a million ablebodied men in Britain existed on doles. The foreign countries in addition prohibited British steamers trading between the ports of their coast. If the Chilian Law had not been passed, his company would have been building new modern vessels to replace old steamers, thereby employing a large number of additional workmen in the British shipyards. Any suggestion that the Conservatives would seek to introduce proposals calculated to undermine the country's vital shipping supremacy could be dismissed as absurd.—Reuter.

"CONSTITUTIONAL OUTRAGE"

MR. CHURCHILL ON BALDWIN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The vigorously winding up the campaign at Leicester Mr. Churchill declared Mr Baldwin's recent utterances meant that if Government was returned through a split vote even though a majority was cast against protection they would use that majority to force protection. Mr. Churchill said this was a constitutional outrage like the days when tyrannical Ministers sought to rule the country against its will.—Reuter.

MR. ASQUITH ON FREE TRADE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The polling day at West Derbyshire is postponed to December 20th. A Liberal candidate has not yet been selected.—Reuter.

POLLING BEGUN.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Polling in London began in fine cold weather. The booths opened at seven for many constituencies, and for others at eight. There was then a steady flow of voters, mainly city men, as working men are voting mostly in the evening. Polling is expected to be heavy. The results of about two hundred out of 564 contests will be declared to-night, including thirty-six in London. Most of the remainder will be declared to-morrow commencing at mid-day.—Reuter.

TRADE WITH PERSIA.

JAPANESE MISSION'S ARRIVAL.

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Teheran.—A Japanese mission of seven members headed by Mr. Naidu arrived at Teheran in order to study the commercial situation and to open trade relations with Persia. The Ministry of Public Works is preparing a project for [illegible] is to submit to the Council of Ministers in regard to the construction of railways in Persia.—Reuter.

CANTON CUSTOMS HOUSE REVENUES.

DR. SUNYATSEN'S CLAIM.

HONG KONG, Dec. 6.

Owing to the threat of "President" Sunyatsen to seize the customs house at Canton and appropriate the revenues, it is reported that parties of marines with machine guns from seven gunboats, anchored on the river, have been landed to defend it. The dispute arises from Sunyatsen's claim for a share of the customs surplus.—Reuter.

Numerous Medical Men and eminent Oculist have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eye-sight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

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KENYA IMMIGRATION BILL.

AIMS AT TOTAL EXCLUSION OF INDIANS

PROTEST BY INDIAN COMMUNITY.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Nairobi.—The Indian community has addressed to the Government a lengthy minute criticising the Immigration Bill recently published. It states among other things that the Bill is aimed at the total exclusion of Indians. The minute also criticises the economic grounds advanced and the effect on the native interests inasmuch as the exclusion of petty traders, junior clerks and artisans will cause an increase in the cost as the natives are not yet advanced enough to undertake such work, thus meaning an increased employment of Europeans. They allege the Bill is not in the spirit of the White Paper. Too great a power has been given to one official. The minute asks Government to hold up the passing of the Bill till the Committee proposed by Dr. Sapru at the Imperial Conference is formed.—Reuter.

SPEAKER OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MR. GILLETT RE-ELECTED.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Washington.—Mr. Gillett has been re-elected the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Thus the deadlock has ended. President Coolidge's message to Congress is being delivered on December 6th.—Reuter.

ECHO OF JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

GOVT. HELP TO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Tokio.—The text of the Fire Insurance Subsidy Bill is published in connection with the recent agreement among the Japanese fire insurance companies to pay ten per cent. with Government help on claims arising out of the recent earthquake. It is expected Government's advance will reach 160 million yen. Government are prepared to extend same assistance to the foreign insurance companies.—Reuter.

CONFERENCE OF SHIPPING INTERESTS.

TO CONSIDER QUESTION OF RETALIATION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The Marquis of Linlithgow in a speech at Wallsend said Mr. Baldwin's idea of calling a conference of representative shipping interests was to consider the question that if foreigners did not allow their goods to be carried in British ships we should not allow British goods to be carried in foreign ships.—Reuter.

EMPIRE ZINC COMBINATION.

COMPLETION OF NEGOTIATION FOR FORMATION.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

An interesting forthcoming issue is a million and a half sterling debentures which marks the completion of several years' negotiations for the formation of an Empire Zinc Combination in which it is understood the British and Australian interests are closely identified.—Reuter.

VICEROY'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MYSORE, Dec. 6.

After a most enjoyable stay of about eight days in Mysore State and after seeing some of the most brilliant sights in the whole of India, Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Reading left Mysore City last night at 10-30

Owing to great strain involved in touring about, Her Excellency is halting at Bangalore for a couple of days and will join H.E. the Viceroy at Madras.

Official and Personal.

Lt.-General Sir John S. M. Shea, Adjutant General, India, has arrived Rangoon. He leaves for Mandalay with Major General Sir V. B. Fane on Friday.

GERMAN REICHSTAG.

DISSOLUTION LIKELY.

LACK OF REQUISITE MAJORITY.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Berlin.—Herr Marx announced that Government at present were unable to dispense with the Military in the state of emergency. To the Military he attributed the state of peace prevailing all over the country. The Emergency Powers Bill will be discussed tomorrow and be opposed by the Socialists and probably the Nationalists and as two-thirds majority in the Reichstag is necessary to pass a Bill dissolution is likely to follow. —Reuter.

AMERICAN ATTITUDE TOWARDS GERMANY.

WILLING TO SUBSCRIBE TO LOAN.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Washington.—It is understood that the German proposals that the Reparations Commission should authorise the floating of a loan to cover the purchases of foodstuffs are assured, support of the United States to the extent of an authorisation being given to the American observer to announce willingness of the United States that priority should be extended to such a loan. It is expected that the Germans will request a loan of 70 million dollars, half of which will be offered to American investors. The official attitude at Washington inclines to belief that the situation in Germany requires emergency action to prevent widespread famine.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYED ATTACK WANNE TOWNHALL.

POLICE RETURN FIRE.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

Berlin.—The people are dissatisfied with the relief allowance.

The unemployed reinforced by the colliers attempted to storm the Town Hall at Wanne. They threw stones and fired revolvers at the police who returned fire on the attackers killing seven and wounding thirty. The French troops later restored order.—Reuter.

AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 4.

At to-day's hearing of the Akali Leaders trial, six prosecution witnesses were examined, whom one was the Manager, another Sub-Editor and the third an Accountant of the "Nation". The Manager referred to certain documents recovered from a search of the "Nation" office, while the accountant referred to account registers and particularly to entries relating to S. G. P. C. money advanced to the "Nation." The Sub-Editor referred to certain issues of the "Nation" containing communiques of S. G. P. C. and stated that these had been received in the office but were destroyed after use.

Sardar Husain Singh of Chhidan, President of the S. G. P. C., deposed that he had not yet received charge of the papers required by the prosecution. He could not give the name of the Secretary.

Ratan Singh, Manager of the Coronation Press, refused to give evidence, he being non-co-operator, but the prosecution counsel observed that he was not meant to give evidence, but had to produce certain documents about printing work done for the S G. P. C. The witness was ordered to do so.

Ramratan, Foreman of the Akali Press, testified to having printed a list of S G. P. C. members and a Gurmukhi poster. In cross-examination he said that the latter had been printed after the arrests of the Akali leaders.

AKALI-UDASI TROUBLE IN LAHORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 5.

Information has been received that Sardar Amar Singh of Jhanda has been released from Montan jail on the expiry of his 13 months' imprisonment for sedition. Further information shows that there was some trouble in the Lahore District between the Akalis at Gurdwara Pheru and Udasis. The Gurudwara had been seized by the Akalis last year while the S. G. P. C. had given out that the Mahant in charge of the shrine had made it over by a deed. The Udasis had been asserting that the Akalis had forced the hands of the Mahant to sign a deed. It is understood that some Akalis have been arrested in this connection.

A tonga driver living in the main street, Poona Contonment met his death under peculiar circumstances at Alandi village on the 4th instant. According to the story current the man drove his fare to Alandi temple where the annual fair is now in progress. He was asked to produce his pass which is necessary before entering the village but not having one an altercation took place when it is alleged he was assaulted with the brass buckle of Parawala's belt and he fell dead with fractured skull.

ADDRESS TO SIR G. LLOYD.

MR. NARIMAN ASKS FOR INJUNCTION.

APPLICATION REFUSED BY HIGH COURT.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, one of the Municipal Corporators, filed a suit in the High Court on Wednesday, praying for a Rule Nisi for injunction and Interim injunction restraining the Bombay Municipal Corporation and its President from presenting a Farewell address to the outgoing Governor. The suit came on for disposal on Thursday before Mr. Justice Marten. After listening to arguments on both sides, His Lordship dismissed the suit.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice Marten.)

Khurshed Framji Nariman .....plaintiff

versus

(1) The Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

(2) H.P. Mody Esq.—President ...defendants

This was a notice of motion taken out by the plaintiff for a declaration that Resolution No. 7592 and 8022 purported to have been passed by the Municipal Corporation of Bombay were illegal, void and of no effect and that the same should be set aside and for an injunction restraining the first and second defendants from presenting the Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir George Lloyd or otherwise carrying out the terms of the Resolutions and in any manner acting in pursuance thereof.

The plaintiff now by this notice of motion asked for an interim injunction pending the hearing and diposal of the suit.

The following is the plaint:—

1. The plaintiff is an elected member of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "the said Corporation.") The second defendant is the president elect of the said Corporation for current year.

(2) By a Notice of motion dated the 11th day of September, 1923 one Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar a member of the said Corporation gave a notice in the following terms:—

(i) "That the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G.C.I.E., D.S.O., on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay."

(ii) "That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner."

(iii) "That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

3. The said notice of motion was placed as item No. 109 on the agenda of the meeting of the said Corporation for September 1923, but the said motion was not reached at the said meeting which was held on the 20th day of September 1923, or at any of the adjourned meetings for the said month.

4. By another notice of motion dated the 10th day of October 1923 the said Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar gave notice to move the following resolution in the meetings of the said corporation for the month of October 1923:—

(o) "That the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G.C.I.E., D.S.O., on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay."

(ii) "That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner."

(iii) "That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

(iv) "That the Committee be requested to submit their report at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation."

MOTION FOR PRIORITY.

5. The said motion was placed as item No. 110 of the supplementary agenda for the said October 1923 meeting. At the said adjourned meeting for October agenda held on the 25th of November 1923, the said Vesantrao Anandrao Dabholkar asked for priority as the President put it to the members who were assembled at the said meeting as to whether the said priority should be given and he took the sense of the House and said that 41 members voted for granting priority and 35 voted against it. A poll was then demanded by four members as required by the provisions of the Act, but the second defendant refused to grant the poll on the ground that the vote on the question of priority was not subject to a demand for poll and he accordingly declared that the priority was granted. In pursuance of the said ruling of the second defendant the said Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar was allowed by him to move the said resolution and it was ultimately declared to have been passed by a majority of the members of the said Corporation present at the said meeting—45 members voting in favour of the said resolution and 39 against it. The said resolution is numbered 7592. The plaintiff submits that the second defendant acted illegally in refusing to grant a poll on the said question of priority and that all proceedings taken by the members of the said Corporation in pursuance of the said illegal act of the second defendant viz. considering the said item No. 110 and passing a resolution thereon were illegal and void.

The plaintiff further submits that there is no resolution of the members of the said Corporation validly passed in respect of the said item No. 110 of the said meeting of 15th November 1923 and that the resolution No. 7592 which the members of the said Corporation purported to pass at the said meeting is illegal and void and of no effect.

6. In pursuance of the said illegal resolutions of the Committee thereby appointed prepared a report containing the draft of the Address to be presented to His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., The plaintiff submits that all the proceedings of the said Committee were illegal, void and of no effect.

7. At an adjourned ordinary monthly meeting held on the 26th day of November 1923 of the said Corporation originally called for Thursday the 18th day of October 1923 the said Vasantarao Anandrao Dabholkar requested the second defendant to declare that the report of the said committee appointed by the said Corporation by the said resolution No. 7592 was before the meeting so as to enable him to move a proposition for the adoption of the same.

8. The 2nd defendant thereupon stated to the meeting that the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to draft a Farewell Address was before the meeting.

9. The Plaintiff thereupon raised a point of order that the said meeting of the said Corporation could neither consider the report nor entertain the resolution in respect thereof in as much as no notice thereof had been given and the same had not been placed on the agenda as required by the provisions in that behalf of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 and of the rules and regulations made thereunder. The second defendant gave a ruling on the said point of order to the effect that as the Corporation had under their Resolution No. 7592 dated the 15th Nov. 1923 asked the Committee to submit their report at any adjourned meeting of the Corporation the consideration of the report at that stage was perfectly in order.

VALIDITY OF RULINGS.

10. The plaintiff submits that the said ruling of the second defendant was illegal and ultra vires. No notice as required by sec. 36 clauses h, j, k, and n, was in fact given of the proposal to consider the report of the said Committee at the said adjourned meeting held on 26th November 1923. Hereto annexed and marked A is a copy of the said meeting. The first defendant Corporation purported to dispose of item No. 110 at the meeting held on 15th November 1923 when it purported to pass resolution No. 7592 in respect thereof. The consideration of the report of the Committee appointed under the said resolution was in the nature of a substantive proposition and the effect of clause 4 of the said resolution No. 7592 was merely to authorise the moving of the consideration of the report at an adjourned meeting. The said clause 4 could not and did not dispense with the statutory requirement of the giving of a notice of the said proposal under section 36 clauses h, j, k, and n. The plaintiff further submits that if and so far as the said resolution No. 7592 purported to dispense with giving of such notice it was illegal and ultra vires.

11. As a result of the said illegal ruling given by the 2nd defendant the said Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar moved and one Nadirsha H.B. Sukhia seconded the following resolution:—

"That the draft Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C. I.E., D.S.O., on his retirement from the office of Governor of Bombay submitted by the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 7592 dated the 15th day of November 1923 be approved and adopted."

The said resolution was ultimately carried by 46 votes against 35 and numbered 8022.

12. The plaintiff says that the said report before the said meetings held on the 26th day of November 1923 was allowed to be placed before the said meeting in contravention of the provisions of the said City of Bombay Municipal Act and the rules made thereunder that the said meeting was not duly constituted for the purpose of considering the report of the Committee and passing the said resolution No. 8022 by reason of want of proper notice as required by the statute and that the resolution No. 8022 which the first defendant Corporation purported to pass was illegal and ultra vires and of no effect.

RUSHING RESOLUTION THROUGH.

13. The plaintiff further says that the said Vasantrao Anandrao Dabholkar without due notice brought forward the said resolution at the said meeting held on the 26th day of November 1923 and the second defendant gave the aforesaid ruling with a view to rush through the said resolution and prevent the members of the said Corporation who were against the said resolution from having an opportunity of recording their votes.

14. The plaintiff submits that the resolution No. 7592 being illegal and void and of no effect as stated in para 5 hereinbefore all the proceedings taken thereunder and the resolution No. 8022 which the first defendant Corporation purported to pass as a result of such proceedings are illegal and void and of no effect. The plaintiff further submits that in an event even if the said resolution No. 7592 is held to be valid, the said resolution No. 8022 is illegal and void and of no effect on the grounds stated in para hereinbefore.

15. The plaintiff submits that under the aforesaid circumstances the said resolution Nos. 7592 and 8022 may be declared to be illegal and void and of no effect and the same may be set aside

16 The plaintiff says that in pursuance of the said illegal resolution the said Farewell Address is to be presented to His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd, G.C.I.E., D.S.O., by the second defendant on behalf of the first defendant and Corporation on the 8th day of December 1923. The plaintiff submits that he is entitled to an order and injunction of this honourable Court restraining the defendants from presenting the said address or otherwise carrying out the said illegal resolution No. 8022.

17. The first defendant Corporation carries on business in Bombay and the 2nd defendant resides and carried on business in Bombay and the whole cause of action has arisen in Bombay.

18. The plaintiff will rely on the document a list whereof is hereto annexed.

The plaintiff therefore says:—

(a) that it may be declared that the said resolution No. 7592 and 8022 of the 1st defendant Corporation are illegal and void and of no effect, and that the same should be set aside.

(b) that pending the hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from presenting the said Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir George Ambrose Lloyd G.C.I.E., D.S.O., or otherwise carrying out the terms of the said resolutions or in any manner acting in pursuance thereof.

(c) that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiff's cost of this suit.

(d) for such further and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

Before Mr. Jinnah began his argument His Lordship inquired whether the counsel remembered the Maxim 'De minimis non curat lex'.

Mr. Jinnah.—My rights are infringed and I am entitled to come in and obtain relief. The question is whether I am entitled to an injunction. If money is in fact wrongly spent we might perhaps be able to recover it from some individual members who are in fact responsible for this. Some of them at least are substantial enough for that purpose.

His Lordship.—What have you to say about the delay in filing this suit?

Mr. Jinnah.—We thought we had a

(Continued on next page.)

LATE MR. INVERARITY

AN APPRECIATION.

(BY SIR FRANK BEAMAN.)

The sudden death of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, removes a veritable local landmark in legal circles. He had worked here so long, he had been so successful, his great reputation was so firmly established, while his mental vigour, and confident vitality defied the ravages of time, that it had become almost unthinkable that that sturdy old oak ever could be uprooted. Many a time have heard him say in recent years that whatever other counsel might do, he intended to practise till he was 90, and doubtless endowed with such tremendous physical and mental vigour, albeit spoken jestingly, he more than half believed it. Of all men living with one or two exceptions I suppose Mr. Inverarity practised most before me while I was on the Bench. In that somewhat formal relation, the only relation permissible between the Advocate and the Judge, I may have known him as well as any who are likely on so sudden a call, to testify to his gifts, his sterling qualities, and his almost superhuman capacity for work. But further than that I do not go. I cannot claim to have been in any sense his intimate. For years we lived together in this club, but during those years our intercourse was restricted to the merest commonplaces of social politeness. I doubt whether Mr. Inverarity had any real English friend now surviving in the ranks of his own profession in this city. He, as I in a somewhat lesser degree, had outlived all his contemporaries and early cronies. It is is only in youth or early middle age that men, as a rule make enduring friendships. And for many years now Mr. Inverarity stood alone, monumental, his beginnings reaching so far back, and his fame so widespread and unchallenged, that much of the veneration of an immemorial institution had gathered about him. He was a tradition, and rapidly becoming a Myth. As a judge before whom he pleaded so many great causes, I may offer respectful tribute to the great learning, the nimble subtlety, the rapid grasp and easy mastery of extremely complex sets of facts, with the law appropriate to them, which early raised him, and for nearly half a century kept him at the head of his profession. But while his vast experience and legal attainments must have disposed him often enough to regard successive Judges, particularly those recruited from the dark and mysterious Mofussil, with something of contempt, I felt it to be not the least upon his many merits, that he never allowed it to appear in the course of his advocacy. In professional deportment and becoming respect for the Bench, he set an admirable, and frequently a much-needed example to younger and far inferior Counsel, whose heads were occasionally turned by sudden, and too unexpected success. It was only in his, regrettably audible, *sotto voce* asides, or what were meant to be *sotto voce* asides, that he privately and unofficially, so to speak sometimes betrayed his real opinion of the Bench towards which he had just been outwardly showing all proper respect. As for instance, as deafness grew upon him, so that may be he thought others were similarly affected, when a learned Judge made some weighty observation, he might have been momentarily upset by hearing quite distinctly from the Bar Mr. Inverarity's impatient "whisper" to the attendant Attorney, "What's the old fool saying now"? Or as once in my comparatively early adventures as a Judge of first instance when I was delivering some masterly judgment upon a case Mr. Inverarity had just argued, I heard him muttering below me (for my hearing was singularly acute then) "I'm *sure* the damned fool is deciding against me, and deciding all wrong." But as one of my somewhat sycophantic admirers of those long dead and gone days said of me, I was very "equanimous" and these rather painfully unflattering and candid commentaries only evoked an irrepressible smile.....and I continued calmly deciding against the old veteran. But please remember he would not have had the Bench hear him for anything, it was entirely unintentional. I respected his law, and liked the man so much, that these remarkable asides, never troubled me, and I was always glad when a heavy case opened to find that Mr. Inverarity was counsel for one party or the other. In one very important case towards the end of my career, when Mr. Inverarity was so deaf that he usually had an Attorney standing beside him, bellowing into either ear whatever fell from the Bench, the poor old Giant became a little weary of the discussion (I am afraid it was rather a habit of mine, to engage myself in passing arguments with leading counsel appearing before me, when they raised interesting points).....he rather petulantly pushed aside the Attorney transmitters, and with rather sad patient, yet forgiving eyes, said, "My Lord it doesn't really much matter whether I hear what Your Lordship says, provided that Your Lordship hears what I say." No repartee occurring to me at the moment, apart from the futility of bandying quips with an earnest, but very deaf man, I subsided with a chuckle and let him pursue his argument in his own way.

Idol of Junior Bars.

For many many years he had been the Idol of the junior Bar, who were wont to gather about him in the Bar room, and bask in his smiles and lively talk, anecdote and reminiscence, or running commentary on the case he happened to be in, at the trifling cost of not unbecoming flattery and deference. In his later years Mr. Inverarity, who assuredly less than any other counsel stood in need of any such incentive, was avid of the congratulations and plaudits of his younger brethren upon any argument he had just made, outside the relatively small legal circle in which he lived and moved and had his being, he was reticent, rough, seemingly unsociable. In it he was friendly, and as welcome as respected. We must not forget that he practised over so long a period, that, as must inevitably be the case in this country, the High Court varied greatly in quality and reputation. There were times during that long career when I think it is no partiality or exaggeration to say that the Bombay High Court stood highest in the public estimation of India, and great as the Court was, and waiving all further comparisons between its subsequent ups and downs, Mr. Inverarity's name will for ever be associated with its zenith, and held in high regard as indubitably and beyond all challenge and comparison having heightened its lustre. The leader of the Bombay bar, for the greater part of the half century of his practise, while reaching that honoured and honourable position, and retaining it, with ever diminishing chances of any rival coming so much as into the reckoning, came presently to be acknowledged not only in his own Court, but over the whole of India as the greatest all-round Advocate this continent has ever known, and I may now confidently prophecy, is ever likely to know. The Bombay High Court may, indeed, well be proud of his name and fame, may well be grateful for the consequence and added importance it obtained from a personality, a reputation, so commanding and unique. He died as most of those who knew him best believe he would have wished to die, in harness, almost in the Courts, in which he had been a dominating presence for at least thirty years, and in the City, which had been the theatre of his triumph, his limited stage perhaps, but all his own, whose mysterious spell drew him back year by year, to whose imperious call he was always so readily responsive and here his long and strenuous life work abruptly ended, we may hope that he will sleep with that happy and comfortable sense of friendliness, as those, who, a hard and toilsome journey ended, gladly repose in the home of their choice, every scene and sound, every face, and voice about them before their eyes are gently veiled the setting familiar and companionable of the old, well tried, accustomed way, and habitude of life.

Byculla Club, Dec. 6.

A GREAT ADVOCATE.

BOMBAY BAR'S TRIBUTE TO MR. INVERARITY.

The Sessions Court room of the High Court was filled to its utmost capacity on Thursday morning when all the members of both the Original and the Appellate Side Bars, the Attorneys and all the Judges met together to express their sense of the great loss suffered by the Bombay Bar owing to the sudden death of Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

All the judges came in together at 11-30 a.m. and the members of the Bar remained standing during the whole of the proceedings.

His Lordship the Chief Justice Sir Norman Cranstoun Macleod addressing the members of the Bar and the pleaders said:—

"The Court has assembled here this morning under the shadow of a great calamity the full force and significance of which we cannot yet grasp, and the suddenness with which it has fallen upon us, must be my apology for my utter inability to give expression to my feelings with regard to the death of Mr. Inverarity in words which can appear adequate to myself and adequate to you. For you all know that Mr. Inverarity's mother and mine were sisters and to him I primarily owe the fact that I am occupying to-day the seat of my distinguished predecessors. I well remember when I was a boy, his arriving home 45 years ago after his first 8 years in India, in the prime of his powers and flushed with the success which he had won by sheer force of character and the brilliancy of his intellect.

A GREAT ADVOCATE.

Within that short time he had already established a reputation for himself which was in no way inferior to the reputations of the great leaders of the Bar of those days, and when three years later he came to England again he advised my father to send me out to India. I feel I can hardly attempt to formulate before you the magnificent qualities as an Advocate which Mr. Inverarity possessed, which have enabled us to pride ourselves on the fact that our High Court has had as the leader of its Bar, with all respect to many Advocates General, and they would be the first to agree with me, an Advocate who for 30 years or more has had no equal in India. His fame was known throughout the country wherever Judges sat and Advocates pleaded. He had not that forensic eloquence of which the late Mr. Macpherson was so consummate a master. He depended for winning of his cases on his directness of speech, his remarkable tenacity for pressing home the points which he knew were good, and his almost uncanny adroitness in transforming the points which he knew were against him, and not the least of his accomplishments was the quickness with which he would grasp the distinction between the two and throughout he preserved all the highest tradition of the Bar, showing a very proper respect for the Bench, and a very great kindness and consideration for his juniors to whom he exhibited a great example of what an Advocate should be, an example which they will do well to follow. Of late owing to his deafness he preferred to spend most of his time in his Chambers advising and drafting rather than to come into the Courts to give us the benefit of his assistance in deciding our cases. Not for him the bustle and turmoil of five or six or seven Courts on the Original Side, and he probably regretted, as I sometimes do, the peaceful days, when only two and occasionally three Courts were sitting. But it will always be a matter of regret to me that on Monday last he was prevented from arguing before us two Appeals which were on one Board owing to his having to appear before the Indian Bar Committee. They at least can congratulate themselves on having obtained his valued opinion on the matters on which they have to report and I think he would have wished that his last appearance in public life should have been on such an occasional.

Many have wondered why at his age and with the plentitude of his resources he should have chosen to come out to India year after year, war or no war, to spend his days in what might seem to them the drudgery of working up briefs and drafting pleadings and I have regretted that he did not lend the great weight of his authority to any suggestion that some of you at least might leave the latter task to your juniors to whom it more properly belongs. But that work was his life and it is not for us to say how a man shall best please himself. Though a member of the Inns of Court he was a member of the Indian Bar in the truest sense of the words. A great Advocate, a great gentleman you at the Bar will do well to preserve his memory, not merely by lip-service but by upholding and carrying on the traditions for which he lived and for which he fought, and if you do that you will need no interference from outside. Death came to him with merciful suddenness. He had wished to come out here as long as he retained his faculties, and he died as he had wished in harness to the last, in the city of his birth. We would not wish it otherwise, but the loss is to us, for us remains the vacant seat at the Bar and to us the Courts without him seem empty.

OTHER TRIBUTES.

The Hon. the Advocate-General speaking on behalf of the members of the Bar during the course of his speech said:—

The Bar deeply mourns the great loss that they have suffered by their leader being removed from amongst them in the midst of his activities. In the death of Mr. J. D. Inverarity the Bar has lost its brightest jewel. He was at the Bar for about 53 years and upto the last he evinced a very keen interest in everybody connected in the Law and the Courts of Justice. He was welcomed by the members of the Bar only on Friday last when he arrived from England and little did they then think that he was to live only for a few days more. He always upheld the best traditions of the Bar. He was a born lawyer and a great Advocate. In his mind as on a photo plate, facts seemed to fall in their legal aspect. His work was always thorough. His conduct of cases, civil as well as criminal, was admirable. He had the capacity to work for hours at a stretch and in the course of a day he used to draw several pleadings and write several opinions. The generation that is at present practising at the Bombay Bar learned at his feet and revered him as their *Guru* and will cherish his memory with love and affection.

He treated every man with kindness and consideration and was a very fair opponent. Only last week the Bar unanimously elected him as their representative giving evidence before the Bar Committee and he willingly undertook that task, and the evidence that he gave there was his last work for the Bar.

The Bar felt that a great man was taken away from their midst. The well known lines which one of his own countrymen addressed to a great Englishman may be aptly applied to him.

"Now is the stately column broke
The Beacon light is quenched in smoke
The trumpets silver sound is still
The warder silent upon the hill."

The Acting Government pleader Mr. P. B. Shingne speaking on behalf of the Appellate Side Bar said that he respectfully agreed with all that was said just then about the late Mr. Inverarity and joined in the expression of regret. He commenced practice before Mr. Shingne just saw in the light of day. Although most of his work was confined to the Original Side yet a look into the Law Reports will show that he had a great share in developing the case law in many important cases decided on the Appellate side. He was a person with a massive intellect, of supremely powerful memory, had a clear and quick grasp of facts and law and was a firm and fearless though always a fair and respectful Advocate. It may rightly be said of him that he grew with law and law grew with him. The quickness with which he received instructions, and the admirable ease and confidence with which he disposed off the points referred to him are matters which are well-known and have now become matters of history.

It is well-known how even poor litigants from the moffusil were anxious to see if they could secure his services and such was the confidence he inspired in them that even though they had not the means to secure his services, they would borrow from Sahukars to pay for his services.

The Vakils feel particularly sad as he was always kind and polite to them. In his evidence before the Bar Committee he gave a very favourable opinion about us and our claims and it is very sad to find that he was taken away from our midst before we could personally express to him our sense of gratitude. With him has departed a great scholar, a great lawyer and an able Advocate.

APPELLATE SIDE BAR'S TRIBUTE.

The Appellate side Bar of the High Court passed the following resolution yesterday at 12-30 noon:—

"That the Association places on record the deep sense of the loss the profession has sustained by the death of Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Bar-at-Law, who was a sound Lawyer of great ability and learning and had endeared himself by his amiable and sympathetic nature to all who had come in contact with him during his long career at the Bar extending over fifty-three years."

COCONADA SPINNING COMPETITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCONADA, Dec. 6.

The Congress Reception Committee holds an All-India Spinning competition along with Khadi and Handicrafts exhibition in the National Week. Medals and certificates will be awarded to the best spinners. Competitors should apply with an entrance fee of one rupee. Able spinners from all provinces are invited to compete and exhibit their skill. Provincial and District Congress Committees are requested to select expert spinners and send them to the All-India competition with recommendations. Competitors must bear their own travelling, boarding and lodging charges. Persons sending samples of cotton and cotton seed with required information are exempted from the payment of entrance fee. All provincial khaddar organisations are requested to send samples of cotton and cotton seed obtaining in their provinces, supplying information regarding price and special features.

The Madras Scout week commenced on Wednesday with a public meeting in the Gokhale Hall under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramswamy Iyer, where scouts from all parts of the presidency were present.

Messages from His Excellency Lord Reading, Sir Baden Powel and the Yuvaraja of Mysore (the Chief Scout of Mysore) were read. —(A. P.)

ELECTIONS IN PUNJAB.

SWARAJISTS' BRILLIANT SUCCESSES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

The results of elections which are slowly coming in show that Swarajists have scored several victories in the Punjab. In the elections for the Assembly, Diwan Chaman Lal (Swarajist) has been declared elected by West Punjab non-Mahomedan constituency, defeating his rival Doctor Nand Lal, the sitting member. Dewan Chaman Lal received 4006 votes against 1621 recorded for Dr. Nandlal.

In the East Punjab Sikh constituency of the Assembly, Sardar Kartar Singh, a nominee of the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee has been elected obtaining 1223 votes. His rival Sardar Manshingh, sitting member, received 225.

In the Lahore and Amritsar city non-Mahomedan constituencies for the Punjab Council, both candidates elected are Swarajists.

In the Lahore city, Doctor Nihal Chand headed the poll with 4,056 votes, while his rivals Messrs. Sundardas and Mathradas (Independents) received 889 and 610 votes respectively.

In Amritsar, Lala Dewan Chond has been declared elected with 2,222 votes against 1226 received by his rival Lala Balookand.

Lala Mohan Lal Bhatnanar (Swarajist) has been declared elected member of the Punjab Council by Lahore Sheikhupura non-Mahomedan rural constituency defeating his rival Lala Gopal Das (Moderate.)

In Jullundur Sardar Pratap Singh, nominee of the Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, has been elected.

LAHORE, Dec. 5.

The following are further results of the election in the Punjab:—Sheikh Sadiq Hasan, Barrister, Amritsar, has been elected to the Legislative Assembly from the East Central Punjab Mahomedan constituency and Chaudhri Bahawal Bakhsh from the North Punjab Mahomedan constituency.

Doctor Dhan Raj (Swarajist) has been elected to the Punjab Legislative Council from the east and west Central towns, non-Mahomedan constituency, defeating Daulat Ram Kabir (Moderate) the sitting member.

Lala Bodh Raj (Swarajist) has been elected by the West Punjab towns, non-Mohomedan, and Lala Duli Chand has been elected by Karnal (non-Mohomedan). Chaudhri Ram Singh has headed the polls in Kangra (non-Mohomedan) and was declared elected. Pandit Nanak Chand, Barrister, Lahore has been elected by Hoshiarpur (non-Mohamedan,) defeating Mian Beli Ram, the sitting member, Chaudhri Kesar Singh has been elected by Amritsar cum Gurdaspur (non-Mohomedan). Main Abdul Aziz (Independent) has defeated Maulvi Muharran Ali Chisti (Moderate) from the Lahore city Mohomedan constituency and has been declared elected. Mr. Maghar Ali of Batawa has been elected from east and west central towns, Mahomedan. Chaudhri Najib-uddin Khan has been elected by Ferozepore (Mahomedan.) Chaudhri Ali Abbar has been elected by Kangara cum Gurdaspur (Mahomedan) Mian Muhommed Shah Nawaz (Constitutionalist) has been re-elected by the Lahore Mohomedan rural constituency.

Further election results received late at night show that the following gentlemen have been declared elected. For the Legislative Assembly:— Lala Duni Chand of Ambala (Swarajist) by the Ambala Division non-Mohomedan constituency, Sayad Ghulam Abbas by the north-west Punjab Mahomedan constituency and Sardar Gulab Singh by the west Punjab Sikh constituency.

The following gentlemen have been elected to the Punjab Legislative Council. Lala Banke Rai, south-east towns non-Mohamedan, Doctor Gokal Chand Narang (Swarajist), north-west towns, non-Mohomedan, Rai Sahib Chaudhri Chhotu Ram, South East Rohtak non-Mohomedan, Rao Bahadur Chaudhri Lal Chand, North West Rohtak non-Mahomedan, Pohap Singh Gurgaon non-Mahomedan, Rai Sahib Lala Ganga Ram, Ambala cum Simla non-Mahomedan, Khan Bahadur Sheikh Abdul Qadir, west Punjab Towns Mahomedan, Rana Ferozeuddin (Khilafatist) south east towns, Mahomedan, Khan Bahadur Chaudhri Karam Elahi, Gujaranwala Mahomedan, Malik Khan Muhammad Sheikhupura Mahomedan, Malik Feroze Khan Noor, Khahpur east Mahomedan (re-elected) Nur div. Lyallpur south Mahomedan, Sardar Mohindar Singh, Ludhiana Sikh, Sardar Tara Singh, nominee of the S. G. P. C. Ferozepur Sikh. Sardar Randhir Singh, nominee of the S. G. P. C. Sialkot cum Gurdaspur, Sikh, Sardar Harichand Singh nominee of the S. G. P. C. Lyallpur Sikh, and Sardar Narain Singh nominee of the S. G. P. C. Rawalpindi division and Gujranwala Sikh.

LAHORE, Dec. 6.

The counting of votes for special constituencies took place to-day and results were announced in the afternoon. Professor Ruchiram Sahni (Swarajist) has been elected to the Punjab Legislative Council by the Punjab University constituency defeating Mr. Manohar Lal, the sitting member and a prominent Liberal and two other candidates. Professor Ruchiram received 772 votes against 579 recorded for Manohar Lal

Sardar Mangal Singh has been elected to the Local Council by the Punjab Sikh Landholders' constituency and Mr. Gray by the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and Trades Association.

ELECTIONS IN BERAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Dec. 6.

In East Berar urban polling at Yeotmal, Mr. Tambe of Amraoti, the Swarajya party candidate, secured 327 votes against his rival Mr. Deshpande, who got only 88 votes. Fifty per cent of voters attended the polling station.

Only one voter attended the Mahomedan rural polling.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

RESERVATION OF RY. CARRIAGES.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon Mr. H. P. Mody presiding.

Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram, moved—"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the opinion of the Honourable Mr. Suharwardy of the Calcutta High Court and to inform Government that the Corporation are of opinion that the practice of the Railway Companies in India in reserving railway cars or compartments for passengers of a particular community is not only against the spirit of the Indian Railways Act but is highly objectionable and undesirable and seeks to keep alive an offensive invidious racial distinction which is being rapidly stamped out in India and that Government should therefore take early step to have the Railway Act amended so as to provide clearly therein that no Railway Company in India shall provide in their cars reserved accommodation for passengers of any particular community to the exclusion of those of other community or communities."

THE JUDGE'S OPINIONS.

In his considered judgment referred to Hon. Mr. Justice Suharwardy was unable to accept the view held by the Judges of the other High Courts that it was within the absolute right of a railway company to reserve a compartment for Europeans only. The effect of such a reservation was that a European for whom a compartment was reserved might travel in any compartment he liked, but an Indian suffering from the desirability of not being classed as a European was debarred from travelling in a European reserved compartment. He was unable to concede that such an apparently invidious distinction was not to be considered a preference in favour of one community to the prejudice or disadvantage of another. After considering some Bombay and Madras reported cases, His Lordship came to the conclusion that the departmental rule enabling a railway company to reserve a compartment for a class of ordinary passenggers might be a violation of Section 42, Subsection 2 of the Railway Act in certain circumstances, but the company had a general power to regulate its traffic and arrange for the accommodation and convenience of its passenggers so long as it did not bring itself within that section.

Mr. Baman-Behram in citing an instance of differential treatment accorded to Indian passengers said last week he went to see a Parsi lady off to Colaba station. That lady was seated in a second class compartment. Soon after a railway official came and asked her to get down and to go to the second class compartment reserved for Indian ladies, as the one occupied by her was reserved for European ladies only. The railway official also told him that even in first class, compartment for Europeans and Indians were separate. This he (speaker) thought as an insult in their own homes apart from the insult hurled against them in Kenya and other Crown Colonies. Until the law was amended, he said, that state of things would prevail.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded.

Dr. Dadachanji suggested to modify the resolution and request the Government of India and not the Government of Bombay to make the necessary changes in the law.

Mr. Boman Behram agreed with the modification and the resolution was passed.

AMENDMENT OF STAMP ACT.

Another resolution moved by Mr. J. B. Baman-Behram was that the President be requested to represent to Government the desirability of amending the Indian Stamp Act so as to vest a discretion in the Provincial Governments enabling them to exempt public bodies from the payment of stamp duty on land and property acquired or purchased by them for public purpose whether from Government or any other person.

Rao Bahadur Pai seconded.

Mr. V. J. Patel said that the Government must be carried on and that revenue was required for that purpose. If the Municipality was exempted from the stamp duty it would affect revenue of Government.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia was glad to see Mr. Patel willing to co-operate with Government. He welcomed the change in Mr. Patel which he regarded was a good omen for the future (laughter.)

The resolution was lost.

HOUSING FOR MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

The Committee devoted six sittings to the careful consideration, in consultation with the Commissioner, of the proposals and to a scrutiny of the different items in the two statements attached and recommended that the proposals be approved subject to the following modifications and reservations:—

(1) That the item regarding acquisition of land for quarters for Municipal servants at Mingalwadi, Mazagaon, mentioned in statement A under I.—General Supervision, Collection of Revenue, etc., be retained subject to the understanding that the whole property included in the scheme be acquired and that the surplus land available after providing for the school building and quarters for Municipal servants be re-sold.

(2) That the provision made for the construction of buildings for Primary schools at different places under III.—Education, Primary, be retained, it being understood that the Commissioner will approach Government with a request to contribute half the cost.

(3) The Committee understand that the plans and estimates in respect of some of the works included in statement A have not yet been submitted to the Corporation for sanction. These works are marked with an asterisk in the statement attched and it is understood that no money out of this loan would be actually raised in the market or received from Government unless specific sanction of the Standing Committee is obtained in the matter and unless plans and estimates of the works included in the statements are approved by the Corporation.

Consideration was then given to the report of the committee of the Corporation regarding the question of raising certain loans. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the financial needs of the Corporation required that they should raise loans to the extent of Rs. 485 lacs.

Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta moved an amendment to reduce the total loans to be authorised from Rs. 4,85,00,000/- to Rs. 4,70,00,000/- by cutting out certain items in the Mahim Development Scheme.

Mr. Joseph Baptista moved another amendment that the report be recorded.

Mr. V. J. Patel in seconding Mr. Baptista said they should stop waste of money which was spent on schemes that were not at all beneficial to the city. He urged the Corporation to reduce the waste and put their house in proper order.

The Commissioner in replying said that he was only carrying out the schemes approved by the Corporation and he did not think they would advise withdrawal of schemes which they had sanctioned already.

Besides the Corporation had to empower him at present to get sanction from the Government to raise loans only and nothing would be expended without their previous sanction.

Further discussion was adjourned till Monday.

ADDRESS TO SIR G. LLOYD.

(Continued from previous page.)

more chance to undo what was done on November 19 and that was when the report would come up to be confirmed. On 20th November without any previous notice, Mr. Dabholkar having whipped up his friends, suddenly moved the adoption of the report. Between 27th November and Thursday there were only 2 days including a Sunday and Saturday. We filed our suit on Tuesday but as a question arose about notice under O. I. R. 8 of the Civil Procedure Code, we filed this fresh suit in our individual capacity. So really there was not much of delay in this matter.

P. C.—If you want interlocutory relief you must be prompt.

After hearing Mr. Jinnah, his Lordship said that he did think this was a case for an interlocutory injunction. He wanted to hear what the Advocate-General had to say.

DEFENCE CONTENTION.

The Advocate-General in the course of his arguments contended that under section 527 of the Municipal Act they were entitled to one month's notice. Further, that the action of the Corporation in voting an address was neither illegal nor ultra vires. Sec. 30 of the Municipal Act provides for voting an address to a distinguished person. Further, there is no question of such an irreparable injury being done in this case as would justify the granting of an interlocutory injunction.

P. C.—Here the only question is about the price of a casket.

Advocate-General.—Quite so. If the injunction is not granted no harm will be done. If it is ultimately found that the plaintiff is right, then the wrong-doers will pay the money out of their own pockets. Moreover there is a great delay in filing this suit.

JUDGMENT.

After Mr. Jinnan replied at some length to the arguments of the Advocate-General the Court delivered its judgment in the course of which His Lordship, after reciting the facts as set out above, said that the application was based on certain points of law which were said to arise because the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation had given wrong rulings and because certain notices were not given, a certain resolution was illegal. Mr. Jinnan very correctly said in a case like this the question of personality was entirely immaterial. It is contended that on 10th November, priority was wrongly given to the proposed resolution and that the resolution of 26th November, was illegal and that the proceedings of the Committee were also null and void. Further that as no notice of the resolution for the adoption of the report was given the resolution was bad.

Defendants raise two points of law, firstly that the plaintiff was not entitled to sue in his personal capacity and that under sec. 527 of the Municipal Act one month's notice should be given to the Municipality. The real issue is whether the voting of an address and expense as might have to be incurred in connection with it, is such an irreparable injury as to justify the granting of an interim injunction in this matter. Various authorities English and Indian have been cited and the matter has been argued at some length. The defendants' third objection to the plaintiff's application is *laches*. The resolution complained of are those of the 15th and 26th November and this suit was filed on 5th December. The plaintiff has waited till the last moment before disputing the legality of the resolutions and the Court is asked to prevent the majority of the Corporation from carrying out its resolutions. The general principles on which a Court of Equity would act in matters like these are well-known. This is a discretionary power and should be very carefully exercised. Even slight *laches* would deprive the plaintiff of an interlocutory injunction. The plaintiff took his chance after the 15th of November to get a majority of members to side with him in not adopting the report about the proposed address. Even after the meeting of the 26th November he waited till the 5th December and no adequate reason is shown for this delay. In a case a writ can be issued and served in 2 hours and even in these Courts a plaint can be presented within 24 hours. The delay thus committed by the plaintiff cannot be excused. It was known that the address was to be presented on the 8th instant and if an interim injunction was granted, a great hardship would be imposed on a majority of the Corporation. There was no time left to call a meeting of the Corporation to confirm the 1st resolution. The Court should set its face against such dilatory parties who rush into Courts at the last moment.

His Lordship then said that he refused the injunction on the mere question of *laches*.

His Lordship further said it was a bad practice to decide these matters on a notice of motion. Even if all the main points of law were decided in favour of the plaintiff there would still remain the question whether the question of voting an address can be tried in a Court of Law. If it was a question of irreparable injury to the property of the Corporation it might be considered.

Besides presenting the address the only other question was about the cost of a casket. The members of the Corporation who voted for the address would be able to make good the money. This case was different from the case before Mr. Justice Mulla.

Under the circumstances the motion was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jinnah applied that the suit be expedited.

His Lordship refused the application.

Mr. Jinnah with Mr. Taraporewala appeared for the Plaintiff and the Advocate General with Mr. Coltman for the Defendants.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Mulla and Mulla for the Plaintiff; Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co. for the Defendants.

INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD'S VENTURE

OPENING CEREMONY BY CAPT SOLOMON.

The opening ceremony of the Arts and Crafts exhibition organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood was performed on Wednesday evening by Captain W. E. Gladstone Solomon, Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Art, in a spacious hall on the New Queens Road. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the occasion. Among those present were Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Presidente of the Brotherhood, Achariya A. T. Gidwani, Prof. Geddes and Mr. S. A. Brelvi. The visitors, among whom was a large proportion of ladies, evinced a keen interest in the exhibits which numbered more than eight thousand, including the most exquisite collections of beautiful paintings and drawings of oil, water colour and glass work, sculpture, wood carving, inlaid work, Embroidery, Silver work, carpets and gold embroidered brocade.

On his arrival, Captain Solomon was received at the entrance of the hall by the President Secretaries and members of the Brotherhood and accorded a most enthusiastic welcome. Mr. Jayakar, President of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, in opening the proceedings said.

MR. JAYAKAR'S SPEECH.

"Captain Solomon, ladies and gentlemen:—

We have met here this evening to offer our adoration at the feet of Indian Art. This Exhibition of Indian Aarts and Crafts has been held under the auspices of the Bombay Students Brotherhood, which, as you are aware, has been in in existence for nearly two decades and has been doing excellent work for the uplift and improvement of Bombay Students. It was founded by a very distinguished educationist Mr. N. G. Wernekar, who is at present in charge of the educational affairs of His Exalted Highness the Nizam. Under his fostering care, and assisted by the sympathy and foresight of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar, who remained, up to his dying day, the guide, philosopher and friend of the Bombay Student, this institution carried on its usual work, notwithstanding many storms which it has successfully encountered so far. Its activity hitherto has mainly been directed to the Social and Literary regeneration of the student world. It holds weekly and fortnightly classes and has a lecture series, which is very well patronized by literary men, drawn from all castes and communities. An excellent Library and Reading-Room are provided and occasionally social work is undertaken, to enable the students to obtain a bracing contact with the hard facts of Indian life. Here the student learns to form, at a very early age, broad-based friendships and is enabled gradually to push forward the bounds of his knowledge, sympathy and understanding. He is thus trained to regard himself, by reason of his wide spread sympathies and friendships, an Indian first and everything else afterwards. Out of the portals of this institution, many a man has gone forth into the world, whose life has been distinguished, above every thing else, by a wide vision and broad understanding. Indians and Europeans has both laboured to bring, into the working of this Institution, mutual respect and mutual understanding, and we have a hope that, in the eventful years which India has yet to pass through, the spirit which this Institution has laboured to generate and foster, as a pioneer, will be the prevailing sentiment among the public workers of the future.

While this social and literary upheaval has been so successfully achieved in the past, we begin gradually to feel that, owing to many causes, social, political and economic, the lot of the Indian student is getting more and more hard to bear. It is generally the misfortune of the Indian student, especially in certain communities, to begin life with serious handicaps. Poverty and the consequent hardships, the crushing weight of costly examinations, the tyrannyy of a foreign language, an iron system of social grouping, the absence of hopeful prospects and the humiliation incidental to foreign domination, all these causes have conspired to make the students' lot disappointing and discontented. With greater political awakening, caused by recent movements, his life has been filled with more and more discontent and unless steps are taken, in time, to introduce, into his life, some elements of cheerfulness, pleasure, and contentment, is in danger of drifting into the aridity of disappointed hopes and unfulfilled ambitions. Gradually, therefore, a feeling grew amongst the promoters of this Institution that some opportunities ought to be provided to the student, to train himself to seek pleasure in the pursuit of Indian Art. Many students never get a chance, in their hopeless poverty and prosaic surroundings, of observing inspiring specimens of Indian Art. The faculty, therefore, often remains undeveloped. There have been many instances where students have gone brilliantly to the end of their academic career without having ever been trained to feel enthusiastic over the beauty of a picture or the splendor of the Sun-rise. Art, so far, especially in a town like Bombay, has remained more or less locked away from the ordinary student. Often times, it is too expensive, for the simple reason that owing to a general Europeanisation of the taste and predilections of the rich, Indian productions have become rare and costly. Genuine Indian Art, by reason of its rarity and costliness, very seldom comes within the purview of the average Indian student and unless he is prepared to undered take costly visits to the celebrated Shrines of art in India, he often grows late in life singularly unresponsive to the inspiration of the art of his country. With the growth of a desire for political freedom, has also grown a hankering after cultural freedom. In many places, the latter is made the ground and basis of our demand of political liberty.

The present times are very critical and unless proper steps are taken in time to introduce into the life of the student the fascination of indigenous art, it is rightly apprehended that, in the welter of passions and bitterness which political strife often engenders, the students who take more than an ordinary share in the political activity of the present age, will find their life full of that peculiar aridity which engrossment in politics often causes in prosaic minds.

AN HUMBLE BEGINNITG.

To-day's exhibition, therefore marks the beginning of an endeavour which the Students Brotherhood is undertaking, to introduce into the life of the student the grace and attraction of Indian Art. The Brotherhood will seek more and more, in the measure that opportunity permits, to bring before the student world, the choicest specimens of Indian Art and thereby train him to become conscious and proud of the achievements of his country.

Already, under the wise guidance of our distinguished guest of this evening, the Principal of the Bombay Art School, there is a genuine revival of Indian Art and the student world is now gradually awakening to the existence of a vast field of cultural endeavour along the lines initiated by the genius of his country. This renaissance is much wider than people imagine, and the Brotherhood has decined to take its proper share in spreading its influence. The Swaraj, at which we aim is an era of freedom, not only in working out the political destinies of the people, it is equally an era of freedom for the Indian mind to rise to its highest pinnacle of inspiration and independence, in the domain of art and culture, untrammelled by any foreign domination, except so far as its claim of superiority is based on merit and excellence. One of the worst features of foreign domination is that foreign ideals and standards receive undue homage, disproportionate to their intrinsic merit. This inferiority is hardest to bear in the domain of Art and culture, where no considerations of "Law and Order," or "Peace and Safety" can possibly arise.

This being our conception of Swaraj, the student has to be made increasingly alive to the cultural calims of his country. This exhibition, therefore, marks the first attempt of the Brotherhood in that direction. Grouped in this Hall, you will find many characteristic speciments of Indian art. Having regard to the short time at our disposal and the novelty of our experiment, we congratulate ourselves on the support we have received and we thank all those individuals and institutions who have offered their choicest articles for being exhibited in this Hall.

I have no doubt that the Bombay Student can now see in one place a number of exhibits, some of which he could never have seen before and others, not without disproportionate expense. I have no doubt that he will benefit very largely by the observation of all these priceless articles, and he will have derived the unique pleasure arising from the high emotions which the sight of a good piece of art often arouses.

It only now remains for me to request Mr. Gladstone Solomon to declare this exhibition open. We feel very grateful to him for having accepted our invitation to do so. Indian art will some day adequately recognize the debt which it owes to Mr. Solomon. At a time when Indian Art was languishing in Bombay and the Local Art School was fast being converted into a caravanserai of glorified draftsmen working under official ignorance and routine, Mr. Solomon took up this work and in the short period of three years, he has brought out, as if by the touch of the magician's wand the latent genius of his Indian pupils. Those who have seen the Mural Paintings exhibited sometime ago at the Bombay Art School and also the Indian room with its characteristic ceiling, freize and walls will feel surprised at the rapidity with which his Indian pupils have responded to the efforts of their Principal. We hope Mr. Solomon will remain long in his office as the Principal of the Arts School, and will help, by his inspiring exertions, to instal Indian Art on the high pedestal, which it once occupied in the culture of the worlds."

After concluding his speech Mr. Jayakar called upon Mr. K. H. Vakil to whose efforts, he said, the Exhibition was largely due to describe the exhibits.

CAPT. SOLOMON'S SPEECH.

Captain Solomon on rising to deliver his opening address, which was frequently punctuated with cheers, was given a great ovation. He said:—

"Mr. Jayakar, Members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am exceedingly glad that you have had the kind thought of inviting me here to-day, and have allowed me to be associated in this way with your wonderful enterprise. This Arts and Crafts Exhibition of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood deserves truly to be called a wonderful enterprise and I congratulate the Committee and members of the Brotherhood on the striking and practical illustration which is furnished by this exhibition of the ideals which the Brotherhood has so constantly advocated for the last 30 years.

The pitfalls that beset the idealist are usually those that have been left unguarded through his own neglect of practical matters, and one of the most treacherous of these pitfalls is that indolence which so often renders the progress of the idealist abortive. Whether this indolence proceed from the soft-woven spells (more binding and orev-powering than chains) of the fascinating Goddess "Thought", or whether it is due to that lack of energy in the field of real activity which we associate with the Mystic and the Dreamer we cannot ignore the clogging influence which it has exercised over some of the greatest minds of the world, rendering resultless some of the loftiest visions of freedom ever glimpsed by Man.

That the ideals for which the Brotherhood is struggling—and effectively struggling, are not merely those of the Study, or the Debating Society, but are big enough to break through these narrow limits and permeate the lives of big communities, is wholesomely demonstrated by this excellent venture of an Arts and Crafts Exhibition. As we naturally judge the tree by its fruitage, so we can realise the vigour of this Society and its value in our midst by the tangible results of its efforts which are to-day spread before us. And may I say that I think the Bombay Students' Brotherhood have in specially choosing to stimulate the Arts and Crafts of their country shown both prescience and wisdom. They have removed the educational fortifications of their entrenched camp, and have begun to carry their campaign of enlightenment forward into those regions where the only permanent conquests can be made—where dwell the teeming thousands of the great city. Here into the very centre of Bombay the Brotherhood have advanced their inspiring banner which I hope and believe will never from this time forward remain stationary.

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition to-day is a Great Sign; a visible portent of a noble message; an Oriflamme to rouse us from apathy, is in ancient times the Fiery Cross as it was carried through the country roused the denizens of the Western glens and mountains to prepare for war. It is a beacon as bright metaphorically as that which lighted on the English Cliffs was copied and reduplicated by answering bonfires on every peak and promontory, until thousands of blazing pyres spread the news even to the far Scottish Border of the oncoming of the attacking Fleets of Spain. The Bombay Students' Brotherhood have lighted to-day another such signal of just as National an awakening—the awakening of a vast country to a sense of the value of its inherent birthright. And the answering beacons are to be seen in this National awakening as in the other that I have mentioned. One by one all over India to-day the sparks of a reviving art are struggling into brilliance. Fortunately it is not an isolated instance of art-reviving enterprise that we are to visit in this Exhibition. Fortunately many individuals as well as Institutions are becoming swiftly conscious of a new sense of power, and are striving to give that power the expression which it must have.

That this is not the exaggeration of a confirmed optimist but the statement of an evident fact, the significance of which cannot be over-estimated is surely proved by the recent remarkable series of Art Exhibitions in Bombay no less than by the extraordinary interest manifested by the public in those exhibitions.

WORKS OF PROMISE BY YOUR INDIAN ARTISTS.

It is surely not without a real and a profound meaning for us that we discovered recently in the Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society so many works of promise by young Indian Artists dwelling in some of the most remote localities of southern and south-western India. I would allude more particularly to the work of two of these young Indians, Mr. D. Ram Rao of Rajahmundry and Mr. C. B. Rao of Godavary Station. Both show several beautiful pictures of highly individualistic merit, and both of them have gained the high approval of competent judges. Both were at one time students of the School of Art of Bombay—but both left the School before the formation of that singular and beautiful style which in the more mature blossom of their genius they have now achieved. Of Mr. D. Ram Rao, except that I regarded him as a student of very unusual promise I cannot speak very knowledgably because he left the School within a year or so of my taking over charge. His work in the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition amply justifies the high expectations that were formed of him. Mr. C. B. Rao is one of those few happy mortals who has the happy consciousness of having finely fulfilled in a sphere of lonely effort the high promises of his student career. Mr. C. B. Rao was one of the most devoted of that little band of students who by painting the Mural Decorations in the School of Art in the years 1919-1920 first advertised to Bombay in general the growth of the New Message—or shall we say the resurgence of the Old Revelation—in Indian Art. Mr. Rao is a Dreamer—and an Artist. His health broke down under the very severe strain of his whole-hearted service. He left the School physically weak, but he has continued to strive to discharge his Mission; with the result that few can look upon his beautiful drawings now exhibited in the Town Hall without absorbing from these something of that lofty spirit of personal sacrifice which, emanating as it does from the works of Artists all the world over, is specially manifest in those of Indian Artists.

These artists whom I have mentioned are examples of many who have lit their far-off beacons, and are gazing anxiously towards the Eternal Prominteries for that answering light that shall flash to them the Message "All's Well." And I say, all credit to this Society—this Brotherhood whose Exhibition to-day shall be the means of speeding Hope with her radiant message to the City's inmost dwellers, sick of the soulless struggle as to the lonely pioneer in the remotest village struggling though appalled against the horrors that assail the soul of the isolated prophet.

For not all the terrific truth which inspired the utterances of that Hebrew prophet, when miraculously liberated from the belly of the whale, he came into the Market place of Nineveh crying his unheeded message in the ears of its foolish populace could have been greater than the conviction which animates the Indian Artist of to-day—the certainty that he has a story to tell his countrymen of which not he, but a Greater than he is the author.

Is it not a fine thing that we have in such a Society as this of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a comprehending body who are willing to lend all the help they can to the Artist and the Crafstman, to enable them to spread their message far and wide. I say that such societies are deserving of the deepest respect, and the practical and most efficient aid of all who love India and believe in her incomparable message of artistic enlightenment which she has nurtured with tears like those of a discarded Mother over her beautiful but unwanted child.

ENCOURAGING THE ARTIST.

We have glanced at the Motives and Ideals which underlie this novel Exhibition of Arts and Crafts which in its great work of supporting the interests and pushing the progress of the community the Bombay Students Brotherhood has got together. I would ask you next to consider the very practical encouragement which is given to the Artist, and the Craftsman by enterprises of this kind.

Mr. Kabadi, Joint Honorary Secretary of the Society has modestly informed me that the object of the present Exhibition being mainly educational, it is therefore only indicative of the wide field of indigenous talent which only awaits the tillage of the husbandman—that is to say the Public Patron—in order to yield a hundredfold return. It is as I understand Mr. Kabadi (who will no doubt correct me if I err,) not so much commercial venture which we are here to encourage to-day—as a drawing together of national reserves—a stock-taking of civic resources with a view of organising the proper means of encouraging the talents with which this Presidency is so richly endowed.

I should like to say that I consider this line of direction as eminently wise, and more useful to us in the comparatively early stages of our Art Revival than would be a Mart which might contain examples of a few of the better-known crafts but would leave us ignorant of those less known ones which it is one of the objects of the Brotherhood to bring forward from obscurity into the light of the day. How many people for instance are aware of the unsurpassed wood-carvers whom we possess here, the excellent Carpet-weavers who are still among us, or the brass work that can be still obtained from individuals in this city where Indian brass is supposed to be almost unobtainable. Many other crafts for which we are often told we must look elsewhere than in Bombay are—like the products of the Fine Arts for which so many of our citizens persistently seek overseas—to be found if sought almost on our doorsteps. I hope that by this effort the Brotherhood will bring into the fulness of publicity many a light that is now hidder under a bushel, and so help materially to increase the general illumination.

POTENTIALITIES OF THE EXHIBITION.

Equally important is the prominence which this Exhibition will give to the Arts and Crafts which are perhaps the most powerful world-asset which India possesses to-day. The importance to India of her National Arts and Crafts simply cannot be overstated. It is they who in default of a common language can interpret to the World at large the multiform aspirations of the thousand tongued peoples of this Peninsula. To neglect her Arts and Crafts is a suicidal policy for India, and their encouragement must be first and foremost in any scheme for educational improvement, or for National Realisation. Nor should we lose sight of the fact that this pre-eminent claim of the Arts and Crafts of India carries with it a wide-spread recognition on the part of people of all shades of opinion of the "Sacredness"—I use the word advisedly—of Indian Art. And so Indian Art and its kindred enjoy an unique immunity from controversy. India's Art is the healing force—and who shall limit its power?—that can repair the ravages of public dissensions, soften the vexations of Politics—can apply balm to many a painful wound, and even help to compensate for National humiliations.

Perhaps no stranger more than myself has a right to speak for the inestimable boon which his work has derived from the wonderful restorative—the universal salve of Indian Art. In our strenuous work in the School of Art we have been most staunchly supported by the full weight of the "Bombay Chronicle" no less than by the sympathy of Government. The Head of that Government His Excellency Sir George Lloyd has himself been the Protector of this most national movement, and the School of Art undoubtedly owes to his resolute championship and that of his Government supported by many single-hearted Nationalist friends of Art the fact that it has got to its feet, and is to-day erect, and viewing the distant peaks with confidence. It is no small or trivial feature about Indian Art that it is greater in its power for fusion, than all other combinations in their power for division. Just as travellers have told us that there dwells in the fierce whirlwind of the Desert—in its very heart—a place of perfect serenity—so I dare to think—to believe that in India's inmost heart where she guards the Treasure—there, in the sanctuary where lies her immemorial Art, reigns everlastingly a Peace that none can trouble.

A UNIQUE COLLECTION.

I will no longer keep you eager as you must be, from seeing the Exhibition which the Bombay Students Brotherhood have brought into being. What great efforts on the part of Chairman, Honorary Secretaries and Members must have gone to the organising of this Exhibition we can easily guess. I can but hope that the Public approval of these disinterested efforts, and the warm and liberal patronage of those who can support with funds the splendid labours of the Bombay Students Brotherhood in the public cause—will amply justify the personal sacrifices of the organisers of the Arts and Crafts Exhibition.

Ladies and Gentleman, I have great pleasure in declaring the Exhibition open."

Captain Solomon was then garlanded by Mr. Jayakar amidst ringing cheers, after which guests of the evening went round the exhibits which were quite methodically arranged for display on the ground floor and first floor of the building.

The exhibition will remain open to the public for about a month, and the organisers of the function do hope that the Art enthusiasts of Bombay and all those who are interested in the revival movement of Indian Art will avail themselves of this splendid opportunity of witnessing one of the most unique collections of Arts and Crafts ever endeavoured in this city on such a beautiful.

MUSLIMS AND THE MINISTRY.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay was yesterday held in Bengali Pura, Crawford Market when Mr. Ali Akbar Khan Mirza, Bar-at-Law was called to the Chair. The Chairman explained the present position of the Mahomedans in the new Legislative Council and said that they formed a solid party and if they would unite and organise they would exercise a powerful and indeed decisive influence in the Administration of public affairs. He, however, regretted that there was no Mahomedan in the Executive Council and it was therefore all the more necessary that the deficiency should be supplied by the appointment of two Moslem Ministers. He was convinced at any rate, that for the improvement of their condition in Educational matters it was essential that the portfolio of Education should, this time, be given to a Moslem. Moulvi Raoof Khan then proposed the following resolution:—

"That this public meeting of the Mahomedans of Bombay urges upon His Excellency the Governor, in the formation of new Ministry, duly to consider the Claims of the Mahomedan Community for adequate representation in it, the more so as the Community is unrepresented on the Executive Council. It expresses its conviction that the Correct solution of Moslem Educational Problem is essential for the uplift and well-being of the Community and therefore respectfully demands that the portfolio for Education should this time be entrusted to a competent Mahomedan Member."

In proposing the resolution he said that a great injustice was done to the Mahomedan community when the place of Sir Ebrahim was given to a non-Mahomedan the result of which was that there was only one Mahomedan in the Bombay Cabinet instead of two. H. E. the Governor had now the opportunity to supply the deficiency by appointing two Mahomedan Ministers. The Mahomedans in the present Council formed the deciding factor and were in a sense the most numerous party. He said that the salvation of the Mahomedans depended upon their educational progress and for this it was absolutely necessary that a Moslem should this time be given the Educational Portfolio. When Nationalists were agitating for the boycott of Government Schools because of their slave mentality, it was urged in defence that the subject of Education was in hands of the people who were placed in a position to decide their Educational fate themselves. He hoped that people meant the both Moslems and Hindus, and not the Hindus only. The Hindus had their turn last time and it was now the turn of Mahomedans to have a hand in Constructive policy of Education.

Mr. Noor Khan, Editor of the "Political Bhumiyo" seconded the resolution which was unanimously passed.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings.

COST OF LIVING DURING NOVEMBER.

All articles 53 per cent.

Food only 47 per cent.

The Labour Office estimates that in November, 1923 the average level of retail prices of all the commodities taken into account in the statistics of a cost of living index for the working classes in Bombay was one point above the level of the previous month. Taking 100 to represent the level in July 1914, the index was approximately 152 in October and 153 in November 1923. The general index is 21 per cent. below the high water mark reached in October, 1920, 12 per cent. below the twelve-monthly average 12 per cent below the twelve-monthly average of 1921 and 7 per cent below the twelve-monthly average of 1922. The cost of living index is now at the level of August 1918.

In comparison with the previous month all food grains remained stationary except rice which rose by 3 points. The average for other food articles was the same, the rise in sugar and in tea being counterbalanced by a fall in potatoes. There was an increase in the clothing group owing to a rise in chudders and shirtings.

Owing to the housing difficulty of the Bombay industrial classes there is no fall in the rents paid by them.

AMBALA SIMLA AEROPLANE MAIL SERVICE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Dec. 5.

The aeroplane service introduced between Ambala and Simla for carrying telegrams owing to the serious damages to the telegraph communications on the hills, commenced to-day and was a success. The machine carried all the telegrams and dropped them in Simla after an hour's time.

DEATH OF PT VAJPEI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

A telegram from Trichinopoly to the "Swarajya" says that Pandit Vajpei, who was released from the Trichinopoly jail on Monday, showed signs of sinking from eleven o'clock and died at 1-29 p.m. to-day.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 48th weeks of the current year the total mortality 643 was 15 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 27.40. These figures compare favourably with those for the 48th week of 1922 when the mortality was 728 and death rate 31.31, and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1918-1922) when the average mortality was 762 and death rate 37.27.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 2 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 234 as against nil and 226 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of Influenzal Pneumonia was received during the week. Out of the total deaths, 162 were among infants under one year of age; 31 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera and Plague were absent during the week.

Smallpox caused 6 attacks including 1 imported from Patiala and 4 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 504 and compares favourably with that for the 48th week of 1922 when the figure was 434, and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1918-1922) viz. 444.

"REPRESSION IN BARODA."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the leading article on "Repression in Baroda" in your paper of the 30th ultimo and the correspondence published prior to that article you will kindly allow me to state the facts in their bareness to enable your readers to judge for themselves. Let me tell at the start that for at least fifteen years past I have been advocating in the public temperance and vegetarianism. Hence I have no quarrel whatever with people who legitimately cultivate public opinion with a view to 'dryness' in India as in America. However the Kaliparaj movement as it has been carried on in the District of Navsari is anything but a legitimate and innocent movement for self-improvement, as it is now alleged to be.

The District Magistrate of Navsari was absolutely right in culling upon the agitators to desist from their activities in the towns named around Navsari. About a year ago I had to call the urgent attention of my friend Mr. B.F. Bharucha and I requested him to ask Mr. Patel and other leaders of the Swaraj movement to intervene and to prevent the havoc that has been wrought under the name of Kaliparaj near Navsari. I pointed out to him the specific instance of Mhowa where there is a small colony of 500 Parsis, several of whom personally complained to me about the destruction that had been wrought by the Kaliparaj people amongst the peaceful Parsi citizens of that town, because some of the liquor sellers are Parsis. The screw was sought to be put upon all of them with a view to make them desist from this trade, which has been the sole support of certain families for generation after generation. The Baroda State had put up licenses for sale for two years and they were taken up as usual by the Parsis and others. It is a well-known fact that all over India most of the liquor-shops are controlled not by Parsis but by Hindus and others. When these shops are spread over the length and breadth of India there is no reason why the Parsis should be selected for special purification by the Kaliparaj people in priority to all other peoples. The liquor sellers with a view to avoid strife with the Kaliparaj people offered to give up the liquor-selling business provided that the fee paid by them for licenses and their liabilities were cancelled by the Gaikwadi officials through their intervention. The liquor sellers urged very correctly that it was not fair that after licenses were obtained pressure should be brought upon them, with a view to give up liquor-selling and thus bring ruin to themselves and their family. Not content with this, some of these Parsis actually went to Baroda and placed the facts before the officials and earnestly entreated them to cancel the liquor licenses. The Baroda officials were requested otherwise to intervene to prevent the oppression by the Kaliparaj people. The Baroda officials declined to intercede at all and left the Parsi liquor-sellers to their fate.

What followed was a clear tyranny by the Kaliparajists. The large part of the population of Parsis live upon agriculture and some on liquor vending. The Kaliparaj leaders drew away almost all the employees from the fields cultivated by Parsis, knowing full well that that would ruin the whole of the community settled down there. In fact most of the cattle belonging to the Parsis died of starvation and want of attendant's care due to the Kaliparaj movement, which is supposed to be humanitarian. The sin of the starvation and death of this lot of innocent cattle lies on the heads of the Kaliparajists. Besides the land remained uncultivated for want of labour. Even barbers were prevailed upon not to serve the Parsis and thus they had to go 2 to 3 miles away to procure the services of barbers. Thus the tale of woe dragged on. A large part of the Parsi population was thus ruined deliberately by these unwarrantable acts, which are termed euphemistically acts of 'self-purification.' These acts have been repeated elsewhere and representations had to be made to the Gaikwadi officials, with a view to prevent further havoc of this nature.

The Parsis were given refuge when they arrived in India with a view to escape the consequences of religious persecution practised in Persia. For twelve long centuries they have resided peacefully with their Indian brethren and they have paid off the deep debt of gratitude due to them by advancing the interests of India in every possible direction, political, social, economical, industrial, educational and religious.

It is no doubt true that the events of the last many years and especially of the last two years have been reminding them that they have left their home in Persia and that they must think of it again, if they want to assure their future. Is it wise for the Kaliparaj people to practise oppression, to forcibly drive out a race that has done so much for the good of the country for centuries past?

It is upto the leaders of the Swaraj movement in India to prevent a slur being cast on the fair name of India by the historians of the future. Let it never be said that after twelve centuries the Parsis were driven back to their mother-land by reason of the cruelties inflicted on them. The Parsis have as much right as any other natives of this soil to engage in their legitimate pursuits, without let or hindrance. If they move towards Persia of their own will and pleasure, and establish themselves there, it will redound to the eternal credit of India that the refugees that it nurtured so long at last settled down in the country of their forefathers, blessing for all time this great continent for its protection.

It is true that there is a vast opening for Parsis in Persia looking to the present state of the Persian mind. Every paper in Persia is now awaiting anxiously for the return of the old sons of the soil. The people in Persia are accurately judging and appreciating the invaluable services rendered by the Parsis to this great land of India by their intelligence, industry and their pre-eminent social virtues, philanthrophy and devotion to their ancient faith.

However the Kaliparaj people are inciting the masses in India to practise hostility towards the Parsis, promising that if the Parsis leave tomorrow for Persia their old motherland their estates would fall into the hands of those ignorant and misled poor people. Such misrepresentations pass for Kaliparaj self-improvement.

Those who recall the wisest of counsels that has been yet given to Indian Swarajists by their acknowledged and revered leader Gandhiji will not forget that he wished that the minorities should be put at ease by the majorities in India, if a nation is to be evolved out of the numerous nationalities living in India. The Gaikwadi officials are only indirectly helping in this direction by the latest order passed by them against the Kaliparaj agitators by preventing oppression by one community against another and restoring order and good-will.

I appeal to the far-sighted leaders of the movements for Swaraj in India, several of whom are personal friends to visit the black spots in the Navsari District where this Kaliparaj movement is in full swing and to remove the intolerable burden inflicted upon the Parsis.

Let India purge itself of alchoholism and the Parsis will long, long before that purification is accomplished have as a body relinquished the trade, without any pressure from without. They are too shrewd, practical and commercial a people not to see the sign of the times. The differences that are now and again being accentuated between Mahomedans and Hindus are sufficiently lamentable and the Kaliparaj movement need not embitter the relations between Hindus and Parsis who have from time immemorial lived together on amicable terms. The Parsi character, sympathy and help are yet needed for the evolution of India.—Yours, etc.,

FAREDUN K. DADACHANJI.

Chowpatty, Dec. 5.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Dec. 5.

The members of the Indian Bar Committee arrived in Madras to-day and met at the Committee-room of the Council Chamber for the examination of witnesses. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and Mr. C. Madhavan Nair were among the witnesses examined to-day. Sir Sivaswami Iyer expressed in favour of an Indian Bar being organised on provincial basis as India was too vast a country for an All-India Council to regulate the admission of practitioners and exercise of disciplinary jurisdiction. The witness was not against the formation of an All-India Bar Council, but this body should be only for the purpose of laying down qualifications necessary for admission to the Indian Bar and for laying down rules of professional conduct. Individual cases of disciplinary jurisdiction and admission to the Bar should be left to provincial Bar Councils.

Rao Bahadur T. V. Narnarayan Nair and Mr. C. V. Vishwanatha Sastri, District and Session Judges, examined said that the organisation of the Bar should be only on provincial basis.

BORSAD AND ANAND PUNITIVE TAX.

CONFERENCE RESOLVES NOT TO PAY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Dec. 5.

The first Borsad Taluka Conference held in Borsad last Sunday resolved to advise the people of villages of Borsad Taluka and of Anand Taluka not to pay punitive tax imposed by the Government on them.

ELECTED M. L. A. IN LOCK-UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, Dec. 5.

Out of the 7,117 votes polled for the Amritsar District Sikh seat of the Punjab Legislative Council, Sardar Dansingh of Wachhoa gets 5,525, Sardar Atmasingh, Honorary Magistrate, 1,179; and Bhai Harnamsingh Zaildar of Isapur, 413. Sardar Dansingh who had been elected is now in lock-up with the Akali leaders, whose trial is proceeding on charges of conspiracy and sedition and was nominated by the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee.

HOW TO KEEP BABY WELL.

No other medicine is of such aid to a mother is keeping her baby from birth upwards well as Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These pleasant little Tablets are designed to take the place of Castor Oil, the old-fashioned teething powders, and other nasty and sometimes dangerous medicines formerly used for the little ones, and they are guaranteed absolutely safe and harmless.

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MERCANTILE MARINE FOR INDIA.

ADVOCACY FOR STATE AID

PROF. K.T. SHAH'S EVIDENCE.

That he was emphatically against the formation of an Indian Mercantile Marine was the gist of the evidence of Mr. J. E. P. Curry, Shipping Master, Bombay, who was examined by the Mercantile Marine Committee on Wednesday. He filed a written statement.

President:—Do you think there is a chance for Indian Mercantile Marine developnig itself?

Witness.—India is a part of the Empire. I consider the country is well served.

President.—Do you think Government ought to assist in any way?

Witness I don't think so.

President.—Supposing Government were to assist could you give any idea as to what the best method of assisting would be.

Witness.—It is a matter that could very well be discussed when the necessity arose.

President.—Is there a chance to start shipbuilding in India?

Witness.—They have no materials for shipbuilding and moreover they will have to import staff.

President.—Well the Tatas are going to make ship plates and angles, should the Government then aid the Industry.

Witness.—I don't see any reason why Government should aid it.

President.—You don't think the Government ought to lend a hand.

Witness.—I don't think Government should put their hands to it.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas.—If we as the representatives of India can find the money will you still object on any other grounds.

Witness.—I have objections in this way that there is no necessity.

Mr. Samaldas.—Would it not strengthen the Empire if India had its own Mercantile Marine.

Witness.—Gave no reply.

PROF. K. T. SHAH.

The Committee meeting after lunch examined Professor K. T. Shah, B. A. B. Sc. Bar-at-Law at great length. In his written statement, Prof. Shah strongly advocated the formation of an Indian Mercantile Marine and said that Government aid in that direction was absolutely essential. He said that the shipping industry, whether in the sense of actual building or carriage by water was in a ruinously backward condition in India. Even if the ship-building industry proper, which must be admitted to be the backbone and mainstay of a national Indian shipping business be not considered, and attention concentrated merely on the business of the ocean-carrier, India would save the annual drain of the freight charges, if the carrying enterprise is undertaken by Indians. To the question as to why the shipping industry was unsatisfactory and what conditions militated against the development of shipping enterprises, Professor Shah opined, "chief amongst the conditions which in my opinion militate against the development of shipping enterprise by Indian people must be considered to be the opposition of the foreign shipping concerns now operating in Indian waters and enjoying a practical monopoly of Government as well as private business. Thanks to the Navigation Laws of England in the 18th and the earlier part of the 19th centuries, the Indian shipping was ruthlessly annihilated, in proportion as India came under the political supremacy of Britain and was governed to minister to British national interests. With Indian shipping out of the field, and with a Government inclined always to look favourably upon them, the foreign concerns found the carrying trade of India entirely at their mercy; and they were not slow to evolve expedients which would help to keep that trade an absolute practical monopoly in their hands. The Deferred Rebate System is one of such expedients. While it is theoretically true that such expedients militate equally against later competitors of every nationality, in practice it is only the Indian competitor that has to suffer; since he does not receive any countenance or support from his Government, which the foreign competitor commonly receives, as a matter of course, from the complete reservation of their own coastal trade, right down to direct bounties and subventions for ship-building and navigation. The shipping companies have thus, in self interest, had to come to some arrangement amongst themselves ni order to regulate or portion out the carrying business of the world amongst all the competitors that had asserted themselves. The result is unavoidable. The latest to come on the field must suffer; and Indian shipping 'entrepreneur' has therefore no chance for a fair fight to make good his position. He has to play with an opponent who uses loaded dice, and has absolutely no voice in settling the rules of the game.

GOVERNMENT'S POLICY OF INACTIVITY

But while givnig the pride of place to the jealousy of the foreign monopolists as the foremost amongst the effective causes working against the development of Indian shipping enterprise, I cannot overlook the attitude of the Government as contributing still more effectively to the wooful backwardness of the Indian shipping industry. In appearance, it is a policy of simple inactivity. In reality it works as a deadly poison against the Indian. For, all the natural and legitimate advantages, which an Indian shipowner plying in Indian waters and working the Indian business could reasonably aspire to, are denied him, by a policy of criminal indifference, if not definite hostility, to Indian interest. I admit the indifference or hostility, with which I have charged the Indian Government in this regard, is not directly traceable to personal factors, analogous to the possibilities of mischief resulting from the common and culpable practice of recruiting the directors for the Indian railways from amongst the retired high officers of the Government of India. Indian public opinion unreservedly condemns this practice, and the Indian Government as entirely condones it. But, because the unauthorised and improper official representation of the Indian Government or the directorate of foreign shipping concern does not take place so frequently as in the case of the Railways, it does not the less follow that such concerns are behind-hand in procuring extravagantly liberal terms for themselves in matters of conveyance of mails, stores, and troops for and on account of the Indian Government. In sheer fairness, in mere self-defence, and simply as an irreducible minimum of national economy, all the above named business ought to have been reserved for the Indian shipowner. But because Government elects to worship the overtumed idol of 'laissez faire,' the Indian shipowner cannot expect to survive the competition he must put up with.

REMEDIES.

Professor Shah suggested the following two remedies to remove or mitigate the existing difficulties or disabilities, without having recourse to State aid and to encourage the people of this country to embark on shipping enterprises.

(a) An immediate delegalising of the Deferred Rebate System and the consequent annulment of all contracts involving that system, if the parties of either of them choose to do so. (b) Acceptance of the principle of monopoly of coastal trade reserved for the Indian shipowners, which may, for the sake of convenience be given effect to, progressively in a definitely limited period. This might involve consequential alterations in the Company Laws of India; and a new definition of what constitutes an 'Indian.' Personally, I would confine the coastal monopoly only to Indian capitalists by birth as well as by residence. (c) The transport of stores purchased abroad for the Government of India as well as the different provincial Governments. Railway companies and other semipublic bodies, like Municipalities, Port Trusts etc. should be so ordained as to go largely, if not wholly, and by preferpnce of set purpose, to Indian ship-owners. India purchasing stores worth anything over Rs. 20 crores a year can easily afford sufficient business to keep in profitable working a line of first class steamers, at preferential or even competitive rates. (d) I need not add the business of postal mails, as a natural legitimate monopoly for Indian owned ships, if only for the sake of the prestige that such a consideration would imply to the line benefiting thereby.

The same principle may be given effect to, in regard to private business also. If customs duties are modified in favour of goods brought into or taken away from India in Indian bottoms, so as to afford a marked preference to the latter, a very effective and substantial encouragement can be easily and most economically afforded to Indian shipowners, who may then be trusted to develop a considerable mercantile marine flying the Indian flag.

I regard all these expedients as not involving 'State aid' in conformity with the question. For I consider the State aid meant in this question must be of an active type exemplified by bounties and subventions."

STATE AID ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

When asked his opinion if State aid is necessary or desirable to promote the satisfactory development shipping industries Prof. Shah emphatically answered, Yes.

He advocated bounties on ship-building, somewhat on the lines adopted by Japan as well as on navigation, common in France as well as in Japan. "I would also, accept the principle of prefcrential treatment in customs duties to goods carried in Indian bottoms on the lines of the proposed American Shipping Subsidy Legislation.

These are forms of State aid I would support, if it is found on reflection that the principle of private enterprise is indispensable in the development of this industry. Personally, if I did not distrust the present Government as much as I do, equally as regards the personnel, the motives, and the qualifications 'I would definitely advocate direct State enterprise by the State itself,' somewhat on the lines familiar to the Indian Government in the matter of Railway enterprise and more recently illustrated by the venture of the Australian Government. Instead of making loans to ship-builders, as in Belgium, or guaranteeing a minimum return to private capitalists, as our Government did in connection with the Indian Railways, it would be more economical as well as administratively more simple, to convert our present public dockyards into proper shipyards. It may be more profitable to commence the venture by buying ships, in the first instance, ready made, in a number large enough, let us say, to cope with the immediate and indispensible business of Government themselves in the matter of transport of mails, stores etc. Further extension of the business may then take place by carrying out a building programme that will be large enough to cope with the carriage of private goods and passengers by sea as well."

BOUNTIES.

In his reply whether bounties should not be paid to vessels built outside of India unless they have been on the Indian registers for a specified period. Prof. Shah said "As navigation bounties have to be distinguished from the bulding subsidies, on the ground that the former are an aid to capture simply the business of carriage by sea, I would say that provided the requirement of Indian owned ship is satisfied, the bounty must not be refused or postponed merely because of the ships having been built outside India and that all vessels receiving a navigation bounty must take on board a certain number of apprentices for training."

He also advocated that the whole of the coasting trade should be reserved for the Indian Mercantile Marine, the reservation to be given effect to progressively as the shipping industry develop. Asked what the effect of the above would be Prof. Shah says "an immediate and effective development of Indian Mercantile Marine, Indian owned, though not necessarily Indian built. I do not think there would be any undesirable reaction in the freight rates. But apprehensions in this regard may be adequately safeguarded against, if practical effect is given to a policy of progressive reservation of coasting trade under suitable precautions against the abuse of such a concession. The maximum freight, for example, may have to be prescribed by law, or by executive degree under a general law as a precaution against abuse."

Prof. Shah stated that he preferred the shipbuilding in Government dockyards and said it was hardly worth expressing an opinion regarding the present condition of Marine Engine Construction industry in India, as no such industry worth the name at present existed in India.

WOODEN SHIPS.

"Wooden ship building is not entirely unknown in India. The competition of steam driven, steel built ships of to-day is the decisive factor in keeping this industry in the back-ground. I consider that the possibility of a large sized wooden ship, whose advantages are well brought out in his treatise on Merchant Vessels by Dr. Riegel (University of Pensylvania, 1921) have yet to be understood in this country. And I would suggest that this Committee would do well to invite evidence from places where this industry still continues, if not exactly in a flourishing condition, to survive. I know of one such place namely Cutch Mandvi.

As I consider the wooden ship, furnished if necessary, with power driven machinery to ensure regularity, and a fair average of speed, to be more suitable to the requirements of the small scale Indian merchants at least in the coastal trade, I think, certain measures of preferential treatment may profitably be given to the Indian built wooden ships as against the Indian built steel ship. For it must not be forgotten that while in the construction of the latter, India will have to depend, for some years at least, on foreign supplies, in that of the former we can ourselves furnish practically all the materials that we require. A grant of special advantages would therefore be more advantageous to the State as well as the subjects in the case of the wooden ships than in the case of the steel ship."

OFFICERS AND ENGINEERS FOR THE INDIAN MERCANTILE MARINE.

Asked if any considerable number of youths of this country are likely to be desirous of going so sea in the capacity of officers in the Mercantile Marine Prof. Shah answered in the affirmative and suggested that Government should take active steps to provide for their training, future employment facilities for further study when qualifying for Board of Trade certificates in the various grades.

Asked as to how the mail contracts should be arranged, the witness said, mail contracts make an important form of State aid to shipping development and as such must be reserved for ships owned by Indians if not also built in India.

Prof. Shah was the last witness to be examined to-day and the Committee will proceed to Karachi for taking further evidence.

SITTINGS AT KARACHI.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee will take the oral evidence of the following witnesses at the Customs House, Karachi:—

10TH DECEMBER.

(1) Port Officer, Karachi—11 a.m.
(2) Engineer Lt.-Commander J. S. Page, R. I. M. Engineer and Ship Surveyor, Karachi—2-30 p.m.
(3) Representatives of the Indian Merchants' Association, Karachi—3-15 p.m.

11TH DECEMBER.

(4) Chairman, Karachi Port Trust—11 a.m.
(5) Mr. H. H. Hood, Chief Collector of Customs in Sind—2-30 p.m.
(6) Mr. E. A. Pearson of Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Company—3-15 p.m.

12TH DECEMBER.

(7) Representatives of the Buyers and Shippers' Chamber, Karachi—11 a.m.
(8) Professor S. C. Sahani, M.A., Principal, D. J. Sind College, Karachi—11-45 a.m.
(9) Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, Representative of the Baroda Government—3 p.m.

INDIAN STATES

DIRECT RELATIONS.

BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.

The recent Press communique of the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India has created considerable excitement in the States, specially of the Bombay Presidency. What this change signifies both to the rulers and the ruled of these States is not very clearly appreciated and it has given rise to some misapprehension. The control over the Indian States of the British Indian Empire was till now exercised in the following manner. Only four large States and one small State directly correspond with the Government of India through their Residents. There are three agencies which under an Agent to the Governor-General. The Central Indian Agency Controls 150 States. The Rajputana Agency some 20 States and the Baluchisthan Agency two States. The remaining States are in Political relations with Local Government Madras deals with 5 States. Bombay with over 350. Bengal with 2, the United Provinces with 3, the Punjab with 34, Burma with 52, Behar and Orisa with 26, the Central Provinces with 15 and Assam with 16. In the case of these nine local Governments the States concerned are under the immediate supervision of a Political Agent or his Assistant and this officer communicates with the Political Department of each local Government and each local Government corresponds with the Central Government. Thus there are two intermediaries between an Indian State and the Central Government. The illustrous authors of the Montford report recommended that there should be only one political officer through whom a State should correspond with the Government of India. This is already the case with the States Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore and Kashmir. They suggest that this system should be substituted for the duel system of control which at present prevails so far as the other States are concerned. The Montford report proposes that steps should be taken to inaugurate this system in the case of all important States. It, however, appears that the Government of India want to adopt this system on the basis of Provinces for administrative convenience and not on the importance of any State. They brought into direct relations with the Government of India, the States in the Punjab two years ago irrespective of their relative importance. They followed the same policy as regards the Madras Presidency in last October. And even such small States as Baganapalle and Sandur were taken under direct relations along with Travancore, Kochine and Padukola. The same policy also has been followed with regard to the States situated in the Kathiawar, Cutch and Palanpur Agencies under the Government of Bombay. The Central Government have given two reasons for the partial introduction of this system of direct relations in this Presidency namely, the large number of States and the interlacing of their territories with neighbouring British districts, with a view to secure administrative convenience. The present arrangement is confined only to three Agencies and Government do not propose to extend this system to the other States of this Presidency for a period of five years. As a matter of fact there is absolutely no desire to make any invidious distinction between the individual status of any of these States. There is a considerable flutter in the Indian rulers who are not honoured with direct relations in this Presidency. One fails to see why the Princes and Chiefs of these States, who are not fortunate enough in being directly connected with the Government of India should be so nervous and fidgety as to lead an agitation on this score. The Central Government have assured them that in due course of time the remaining States would be taken over; that they wish to try this experiment and benefit by its operation and that the arrangement of taking all the States directly under the Central Government involves great difficulties of administrative convenience. The Bombay Government, it is stated, was opposed to this measure of direct relations from the beginning. The retiring Governor did not view this change with approval. His Excellency was to rule over this Presidency for nearly four years since this proposal was made. If this policy had then been immediately carried out His Excellency would have woefully missed the gubernatorial trips which afforded him opportunities to enjoy sumptuous hospitality of Indian Rulers, and pleasent shikar in their forests. Dame rumour has it that His Excellency is now disposed to recommend favourably the thansfer of the excluded States on the eve of his retirement from this high office. What weight the Government of India will attack to the views of Sir George Lloyd who can change opinions so dexterously remains yet to be seen.

The Government of India have adopted this policy of direct relations with very great foresight and in view of the constitutional development which is adumbrated in the Report. The frame work of the Reforms clearly suggests that the Provinces are to be autonomous within a measurable distance of time. Dyarchy is to disappear and has to make room for full Provincial autonomy. If this consummation is soon reached the supervision of the Indian States would be a matter of some difficulty. It is intended that the Provincial Governments should be entirely divested of any control over the States. The Report distinctly states that the relations with the Indian States should not be matters of Provincial concern in the sense that they are intended over to be transferred to the control of Legislative Councils. It is also asserted by the authors of the Report that the growth of responsibility in Provincial Governments will to some extent unfit them to act in political matters as mere agents for the Government of India. The Government hope that after the development of responsibility in the Provincial Governments all the Indian States should be under the control of the Central Government alone. The vision of the distinguished authors is certainly clouded by limitations. They foresee only a State of things which terminates with Provincial autonomy. They have not anticipated a period of time when the Central Government would be responsible to the people and when full dominion States would be enjoyed by the Indian Government. Who will control the Indian States when this eventually happens? Is the foreign bureaucracy still going to hold the reins tight through the Foreign and Political Department, even after all the departments of the Central Government become responsible to the wishes of the people? It is undoubtedly a vain hope of tee alien bureaucrats. When the Central Government becomes responsible to the people, the political relations of the Indian States would 'paripassu' be under the control of the people's Government. The real improvement of the Indian States would be effectively brought about only when self-Government or Swaraj is established in British India. The salvation, therefore, of the subjects of the Indian States depends entirely on the attainment of Swaraj in British India, this is the logical sequence of this policy of direct relations based on the foundation of constitutional development. One however doubts how many of the Indian Princes, who are so anxious about direct relations at this moment, will view with complacency, this fulfilment of the ideal of Swaraj in the near future.

(To Be Continued.)

THE ARAB QUESTION.

(Continued from page 6.)

peoples would now undoubtedly accept their rule in preference to that of any European Power with or without a mandate from the League of Nations.

Russia the Deciding Factor.

It seems to be generally taken for granted that the last word in all this matter must be England's. I do not think it can be, and I doubt if sober men (if any such there be) responsible for England's policy, would think it possible. To me it seems that, as in the case of Turkey, so in the case of Mesopotamia and Syria, the last word is and must be Russia's. All those countries have an exit into regions which the Powers of Europe cannot penetrate. Muslim regions where the influence of Russia is supreme, and where the discontent which may exist against the Bolsheviks is certain to abate, with the transition from the revolutionary phase into a settled order of society. Soviet Russia does not view with favour the intrusion upon Asiatic soil of any Western Power; she disapproves of monarchy and capitalism, therefore will have no reverence for "Kings", Huseyn, Faisal and Abdullah, though she may prefer them, merely as an interregnum, to the occupying armies of the Western Powers. I do not know to what extent the alliance with Soviet Russia is accountable for the adoption by the Turkish Nationalists of a republican form of Government and for other recent developments in Turkey which seem to bear the stamp of Soviet influence; but that it is accountable to some extent seems evident. It is as if Russians had said: "If you desire to keep our friendship you must abolish monarchy and reorganise your country upon certain lines, which are by no means un-Islamic." And it seems probable that any Muslim nation within easy reach of Russian territory which sought freedom on those lines from the control or interference of any capitalist Power could count on the support of Soviet Russia.

Ibn Saud.

There are other unknown factors in the situation. The reader may perhaps recall how just after the Turkish evacuation of Medina had been ordained by England to the horror of the Muslim world, we were electrified to hear that England's protege had sustained a terrible defeat and would have been annihilated but for England's frantic intervention; how we were still more amazed to learn that while the War Office-cum-Foreign Office had been wooing the Sharif of Mecca, providing him with arms and gold galore, an agent of the India Office (am I right in saying? a British agent of official rank, at any rate) had been doing the same thing for his most deadly enemy, the Amir Ibn Saud, the chief Power in Arabia. Ibn Saud's is still the greatest Power in Arabia, and a growing power. The Sharif has few disinterested adherents. The Amir Ibn Saud has thousands of fanatical fedais, ready to dare and die at his command. He has been pretty heavily subsidised to keep quiet, has been coaxed into making a treaty with the Mesopotamian regime. But a few of his fedais only lately gave a shock to "King" Abdullah in the Belka, and a fright to the British authorities in Palestine; and no change of heart can really be expected in His Highness towards a family which he has every reason to despise and loathe. His influence extends beyond the highlands of Arabia, and it is growing, as I said before. To fail to make allowance for it in an attempt to find a workable solution of the Arab problem as it stands today, would be imprudent. The real difficulty of our task consists in this: that we are forced by present circumstances to try to solve the problem of the Ottoman Empire (always a conundrum to outsiders) without the Turks, its only real solution. If the Turks were there, or could be reinstated, it would be quite easy. Our business now is to devise a substitute which will have the same cohesive, also sedative, effect on all the angry factors in the situation.

STEEL INDUSTRY.

NO PROTECTION, BUT BOUNTY IF NECESSARY,

ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS' RECOMMENDATION.

The Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon concluded their sitting on Wednesday. The most important business for discussion was the resolution tabled by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce strongly disapproving of the proposed protective tariff in favour of the Indian steel industry, as imposing an intolerable burden on other industries and, indirectly, on the public generally.

Mr. A. R. Leichman, (Narayanganj Chamber) moved the following resolution:—"With reference to the proposed curtailment of the Staff in the Post and Telegraph Services, this Association is of the opinion that any reduction in the present staff would be made at the sacrifice of efficiency, and propose that Government, before taking any action should consult commercial opinion."

On being put, the resolution was lost.

Sir Edgar Holberton, next moved:—That this Association invites the attention of Government to the necessity for improvement in its Inland and Foreign Telegraph Services, and regrets that full use has not yet been made of the recent advances in wireless telegraphy. Government are reminded that triple rates impose a heavy buden on the community, and they are urged to take steps to speed up the cables to pre-war standards, it may then be possible for them to press for the universal abolition of the triple rates

The resolution was carried.

Sir Edgar Holberton next moved:—"That early steps be taken to bring into force the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission (para. 285), "that the proviso to section 20 of the Sea Customs Act be repealed, thereby rendering goods imported on Government account chargeable to duty at current rates."

The resolution as put to the vote and carried unanimously.

PROPOSED TAX ON STEEL.

Sir Edgar Holberton (Bengal), moved: "That this Association strongly disapproves of the proposed protective tariff in favour of the steel industry, as imposing an into lerable burden on other industries and indirectly, on the public generally.

Major G. C. Richardson (Bombay) opposed the Bengal Resolution and moved the following amendment to the Bengal resolution. "That while this Associations is in full sympathy with legitimate Indian aspirations and recognises, not only that the development of the Steel Industry is essential to the industrial development of the country, but also that it will be necessary to assist temporarily that development by means of a measure of protection, it is firmly convinced that protection on the scale of the suggested 33 1/3 per cent import Dutv would do far more harm than good to the country as a whole, and that India's prosperity would be more retarded than helped by such a duty."

Mr. S. H. Taylor (Upper India Chamber) moved a verbal amendment to the above amendment and his suggestion was agreed to by the mover.

Sir Henry Macnaghten supported the amendment on behalf of the Burma Chamber.

Mr. P. Mookerjee (Punjab Chamber) wa unable to accept either the original proposition or the amendments. His Chamber were of opinion that they must defer consideration of the subject till after the Tariff Board had made its recommendations.

Mr. C. E. Wood (Madras Chamber), moved another amendment adding the following at the end of the original proposition:—"If after the full'est examination by the Tariff Board and Government it is found that without some form of assistance the future of the steel industry in jeopardy thi Association would admit the necessity for the grant of bounties."

After some discussion the original proposition as amended by the addition of the clause as per Mr. Wood's amendment was put to the vote and carried. It was taken to a division and resulted in 66 votes for and 44 votes against being recorded.

The same was then carried as a substantive proposition.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. F. Clayton (Karachi Chamber) moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of this Association the export duty on hides and skins should be immediately removed on the ground that—(1) It has proved useless for the purpose for which it was imposed; (2) It is economically unsound; (3) It has caused undeserved loss and suffering to all concerned, and particularly to those working in a small way in the villages throughout India; and (4) It has been condemned by the Indian Fiscal Commission."

The resolution was carried.

Mr. W. L. Carey (Bengal Chamber) moved: "That in sthe opinion of thi Association active promotion and expansion of forms of primary education of a nature preparatory, for technical education and training should be made an integral part of the general policy of the Government of India and of the Local Governments and in addition polytechnics and night schools should be provided and assisted and a larger number of scholarships for training teachers abroad."

The resolution was carried.

The following resolution moved by Mr. S. H. Taylor (Upper India Chamber) was also carried: "This Association reiterates the request put forward at the last Annual General Meeting of the Association that Government should declare its policy in regard to public trading by Government institutions and assure the Association that it is contrary to the policy of Government to compete with private enterprise."

Sir Edward Holberton (Bengal) moved:—"That the present system of stores purchase for Government requirements is not in the best interests of India. and should be done away with at the earliest possible moment. That in its place should be instituted a system of rupee tender for delivery in India with publication of results in every case. That this new system should be administered under the supervision of the Government of India by a cadre of qualified officers and that arrangements should be made in India for the requisite test and inspection of the goods purchased."

The resolution was carried.

The President dissolved the meeting after expressing on behalf of the Bombay Chamber their appreciation of the presence of so many delegates and gratitude to the members of Government. Sir Basil Blackett Mr. Chatterjee and Mr. Chadwick for their presence and valuable contributions to the proceedings.

Mr. Chatterjee on behalf of his colleagues and Sir Thomas Smith on behalf of the delegates made suitable replies and the meeting was dissolved.

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

WHO SEVERED INDIA OF HER SOUL,

LADIES' PROTEST AGAINST ADDRESSES.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies of Bombay was held on Wednesday evening at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to protest against the presentation of addresses by the Bombay Municipality to the out going and incoming Governors in the name of the citizens of Bombay and to condemn the administration of Sir George Lloyd, the outgoing Governor. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

Mr. V. J. Patel, in a lengthy speech said for years past they had been hearing from the mouths of their public men like Dadabhai Nowroji, P. M. Mehta, G. K. Gokhale, Romeshchandra Dutt and others that India was the poorest country in the world, and that millions of people in India, day in and day out did not know what a square meal was. That the average income of Indians was Rs. 20 per year to live and clothe themselves in all seasons. This statement was supported even by leading European politicians. While they heard this state of things of India from men who had spent years of their lives in the study of economic conditions of India, Sir George Lloyd, two or three days before his departure for England announced from the high pedestal of the Town Hall, in opening the Conference of the Associated Chambers, that India was a very prosperous country. He also advocated an increment in the salaries of the members of the Indian Civil Service. This he (speaker) considered as a parting kick to India from a man who had no occasion to study Indian conditions by visiting villages for himself. The Lee Commission was still enquiring into this vexed question of public Services and before it had issued its report, the highest representative of H. M. the King-Emperor in this Presidency, was instilled poison into the minds of the members of the Commission, which he thought was very reprehensible and prejudicial to the interests of this country. Sir George Lloyd was responsible also, he said, for severing India of its soul, the soul, which was Mahatma Gandhi, who was now in jail.

INDIA'S MISFORTUNE.

It was a misfortune of India, that there were still men in India, who desired to present an address to a Governor, who was responsible for separating India of its soul. It was gratifying however to note that there were still Municipalities who were presenting addresses to national leaders. Even he (speaker) was the recipient of an address from the Kalyan Municipality a few days ago. He regretted that there were people in India who did not feel the humiliation of their country and did not hesitate to raise their hands to vote an address to a Governor, who was so heartless as to deport Mr. B. G. Horniman, who while in his sick bed was taken away for deportation. The Governor could not tolerate the exposures of the bureaucracy which Mr. Horniman used to do in the "Bombay Chronicle." So the first thing that the Governor did was to deport him. He knew that two forces running in just the opposite directions could not live and exist one and the same time. He therefore took a short cut and deported Mr. Horniman and also took the first opportunity of imprisoning Mahatma Gandhi. To vote an address to such a Governor in the name of the citizens of Bombay, he said was a breach of faith towards the electors. Those who had voted an address in the Municipal Corporation were not fit to be called civic fathers or civic mothers, as their electors were against it. At the next Municipal elections therefore women in large numbers should go to the Corporation and manage civic affairs. The city's interest required the help of men as well as women, and therefore women should come forward in large numbers at the next elections.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale then said the Poona Municipality did not present any address to the retiring Governor but the Bombay Municipality did, which showed the servile mentality of the Corporators. The country was not in the mood of giving any address either to the outgoing Governor or incoming Governor because it was soulless, her soul being in the Yerawda Jail.

CHOWPATTY RESOLUTION CONFIRMED.

She then placed before the meeting the resolutions passed at Chowpaty on Sunday last for confirmation which were seconded by Shrimati Ratanbai and supported by Mrs. Bhesania and passed unanimously.

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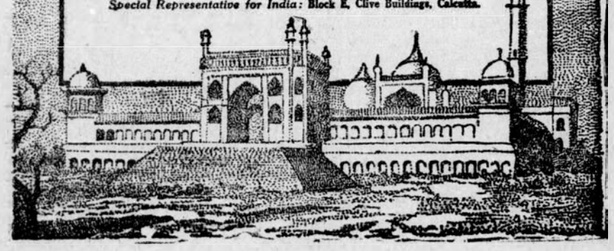

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MAULANA MAHOMED ALI AT THANA.

BI AMMA'S MESSAGE TO BEREAVED MOTHER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THANA, Dec. 4.

Maulana Mahomed Ali and Bi-Amma visited Thana on the 23rd ultimo when they attended the ceremony of unveiling the photograph of the late Mr. Vasantrao Gajanan Pathare. The ceremony was witnessed by many prominent residents of Thana among whom were Messrs. Bhagwantrao Pdhye, Charle D'Conha, Babu Satya Narayan, Balvant Yeshvant Owlekar, and N. B. Darne. Some well-known merchants of Thana were also present. In addition to the above, there were present many persons from outside Thana among whom were Deshbhakta Chintamanrao Vaidya, Messrs. Bhagwant Janardan Mhatre, B.A., and Shantaram Janardanji Pathare (Editors "Khshatra Vritta") and Kesarinath Baburao Bhate from Dadar.

On the arrival of the national leaders at about 9-30 p.m., they were accorded hearty welcome and were received with loud applause. Attendance was so large that it was almost an unmanageable task for the volunteers to keep order and control the audience who were impatient to witness the proceedings.

Before the proceedings of the ceremony commenced Maulana Mahomed Ali and Bi-Amma paid a condolence visit to the mother of the late Mr. V. G. Pathare. The advice given by Bi-Amma is worth noting. She said "Please do not mourn. It is indeed a sad bereavement that has befallen you in the loss of your only son, but it cannot be helped. I have also undergone many such unbearable trials. Spend your time in prayers. One day or other we all have also to go to the Almighty". "Consider", she continued, pointing to the people assembled there, "my Shaukat and Mahomed and all these men to be in the place of your son. If you do not feel well here, you are welcome to come with us and sorve your country. Now is the time for us all to sacrifice everything in the cause of our mother country." Seeing the *Jeevan* Charakha with a bundle of the thread spun by the late Mr. Vasantrao Pathare, Maulana Mahomed Ali expressed great satisfaction.

After the condolence visit was over, the leaders proceeded to the open ground where the photograph of the late Mr. Pathare was placed. The proceedings began under the presidentship of D. B. Chintamanrao Vaidya. Mr. Mungi narrated in brief the sketch of the national life of the deceased and thus showed the audience that the country suffered much on account of his death.

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S SPEECH.

The Maulana said: "I am very much grieved to note that our co-worker, the late Vasantrao Pathare, is not amongst us now. The horse who died in stable in eating grams is not valued much, but if he died at the battle it is a death worth dying. From the gathering of the people I can make out that the late Mr. Vasantrao Pathare was a national hero admired by you all. This gathering proves that he had done much appreciable service in the cause of our mother country. I hope strongly and sincerely that all his friends and sympathisers will continue his undertaking in the same spirit and with the same sense of brotherhood and love.

Deshbakata Chintamanrao Vaidya then unveiled the protograph. The meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to Moulana Mahomed Ali and the President D. B. Chintamanrao Vaidya.

SPURIOUS "ORIENTAL BALM."

(Before Mr. Justice Greaves and Mr. Justice Panton, at the Criminal Bench of the Calcutta High Court in the case of H. M. Ghose vs. The King Emperor.).

This was an appeal by H. M. Ghose against an order of conviction passed upon the appellant by Mr. E. Keays, Second Presidency Magistrate under Section 486 of the Indian Penal Code, for selling articles with a counterfeit trade mark.

On a complaint by Messrs. Oakley Bowden & Co. of Madras Managing Agents for sale of the specific known as "Little's Oriental Balm", H. K. Ghose of H. M. Ghose & Sons, of 66 Canning Street, was placed upon his trial for selling to several Druggists of Calcutta counterfeit phials of "Little's Oriental Balm." The learned Magistrate found on evidence that Mr. B Peacock, a representative of the managing agents, had himself obtained a supply of the product from the appellant which, on examination, proved to be a fraudulent imitation of the genuine specific. The wrappers, labels and even the pots of this imitation product of Little's Oriental Balm, together with the inventor's name printed on the outer label in an ornamental fashion, and which constituted the trade mark of Little's Oriental Balm, were found to have been carefully counterfeited to resemble those of the genuine phials.

It was also found that the difference in the labels between the spurious and the genuine article was pointed out to the appellant on his saying that he had purchased the articles from the market through ignorance. Notwithstanding this warning, the appellant continued to sell the article

The learned Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him to a fine of Rs. 300, in default to a month's simple imprisonment.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

Babu Manmathanath Mookerjee appeared for the appellante; Mr. Camell for the Crown.—"The Statesman."

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KHADI HAWKING.

ACCOUNTS AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I submit a brief acount of Khadi hawking in Bombay from the 6th November to 2nd December.

(1) The hawking was done daily morning and night in residential quarters or morning and afternoon in business quarters.

(2) All the khadi belonged to the Gujarat Prantik Samiti, and came from Amreli, Punajb, Bihar and Guntur.

(3) The total sales effected so far came to Rs. Twenty One Thousand. All stuff is delivered, save for Rs. Sixteen Hundred only.

(4) The localities so far visited are Sandhurst Road, Kandavadi, and Kalkadevi, and there are many houses to be still visited with proper helpers.

(5) So far, the following bazars are tackled, Tamba Kanta Dana Bunder, Mudi Bazar, Kariana Bazar, Flour Bazar, Potato and Onion Bazar and partly Marwadi Bazar. At the Mooljee Jetha Market, barring a few exceptions, a piece of ten to twelve yards was purchased by most of the dealers.

(6) Ben Surajben Manilal has been with us on all days, and has been our principal and precious worker. Ben Jamnaben, who has been hawking Khadi for a considerable time, also helped us for a few days. Amongst our other helpers are Messrs. Hanuman Prasadji Baijnath Hari Buksh, Narandas Purshotam, Veljee Lukhamsey Napoo, Ramnikaran Tripatti, T. G. Shaw, Hiralal Kashidas, Devichand Premjee Dayaljibhoy of Meghji Ludha, Girdharlal Dhunjibhoy, Laloobhai Amichand Husein Oosman Oosman Lakha, Haridesbhai of Velijee Soonderjee, Jamnadas Umersee of Valbhadas Tejpal, Khimjee Laljee, Bhanji Karamsee, Motishaw and Bhavsar, Jaisukhlal Gangadas, Champaklal Dalal, Laxmidas Shrikant, Rashik Maniben, Gokuldas Veljibhai, Sarma Barfiwalla, Vasanjee Khimjee, Bhdanath Loknath, Ranchoddas Masruwalla, Kantilal of Shah Co., Ramnik, Chaganlal Ladharam Jaykar, and lastly Messrs. Khatri, Balubhai Desai, Manilal Mehta and Bhavanidas Mehta for a morning round. All these ladies and gentlemen have gone round with us in their respective localities and spheres of business. And some of them can do a little more than this.

(7) Everywhere there is the picture of Ghandhiji and the love and reverence of Mahatmaji is deep and abiding. The largest buyers of khadi are my Gujarati and Kathiawadi brothers and sisters. A good lot of work remains to be done amongst the Mahrashtrians, Muslims, Christians, Jews and Parsees.

(8) Khadi hawking from house to house, floor to floor, room to room and shop to shop confirms the writer's conviction, that the masses are with the Mahatma; they need timely direction and active cooperation for the attainment of our goal.

The enthusiasm of the workers of the Gujarat Prantik Samati is admirable; and the writer hopes to resume his work on his return from the Enquiry Committee.

Messrs. Tairsee, Jayker and Belgaumwalla did some hawking; so also Mr. Jamnadas Erunza; but the writer regrets, he has no particulars to hand.—Yours, etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

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MR. JAMNADAS AND PUBLIC MEETINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It was no doubt a bit surprising to find Mr. Jamnadas seeking a platform so soon after his hollow defeat at the polls. We were therefore all the more anxious to know what he had to say on the "Last Elections", whether he had to complain of any foul play or had any other grievance at the manner in which the electioneering campaign was carried on by the Swarajists. Unfortunately, the public seemed determined to disturb the lecturer from the very outset, and would not hear him.

Everybody anticipated some form of disturbance at the meeting, and although we greatly deplored the attitude of a certain section of the audience, the disturbances did not at all come by way of surprise.

Much as we may regret the presence of a few rowdies at the meeting the total absence of any of the popular and prominent Swarajists is still harder to explain. They should have surely anticipated the treatment Mr. Jamnadas was to receive, and the presence of either Mr. Jayasukhlal, Mr. Nariman, or Mr. Tairsee could have considerably helped to keep the audience under control and allow Mr. Jamnadas the consideration he was entitled to.

Sjt. Patel has only recently appealed to all political parties to close their ranks. If unity is to be really achieved and not merely talked about, the leaders will have to be up and doing, and not miss a single opportunity tending to effect such a reunion. Yesterday's meeting revealed but too clearly how such a splendid opportunity was lost. Shall we only blame the public and never challenge our leaders?—Yours, etc.,

P. K. KARSONDAS.

Nov. 27.

KARNATAK VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The following resolutions were passed at the First Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Conference held at Bijapur under the presidentship of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj on the 20th and 21st November, 1923:—

(1) The First Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Conference accepts the scheme of establishing Disciplined Volunteer Organisations throughout the country as put forth by the Provisional Board of the All-India Volunteer Conference at Delhi and promises its full support to the organisers of that body. It also elects eleven delegates to represent this province at the Cocoanad Conference.

(2) The Conference declares its full faith in the programme of non-violent non-cooperation as conceived by Mahatma Gandhi and resolves to carry on with vigour the Bardoli Constructive Programme.

3. The Conference requests the Karnatak Provincial Volunteer Board to make all the necessary arrangements for an efficient training of volunteers (a) who are ready to serve and suffer for the country even by going to jail; and (b) who are not ready to go to jail but are ready to carry on the constructive, social and relief as well as organisation work in villages, towns and cities.

(4) The Conference urges the Congress to immediately take up the question of National Volunteer Organisation and requests it to order the Working Committee to put into effect its resolutions in regard to such an organisation without further delay.

Influenza and After.

Many people have learnt, to their cost, that the after-effects of influenza may be worse than the complaint itself.

Kidney disease is one ill-effect that sometimes leads to months of pain and misery. As happens during colds and fevers, the delicate kidney mechanism is strained in attempting to cope with the unusual accumulation of poisons in the blood. Care of the kidneys during their strain would prevent a breakdown, but such care is rarely exercised. It is this neglect that leads to inflammation, of the kidneys and the bladder, urinary troubles, impure blood, gravel, renal dropsy, rheumatism, stone, sciatica, lumbago and backache.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills succeed in relieving these kidney symptoms. Don't be discouraged by past neglect; though early treatment is best, further serious development may yet be prevented. This special kidney medicine wins successes even in advanced and serious kidney and bladder complaints. There are in this country to-day, many thousands of grateful men and women who owe good health to a timely use of Doan's Pills.

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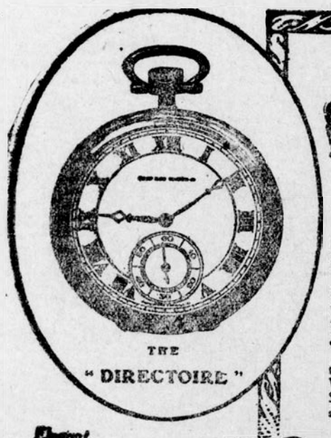

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